THE Soybean Digest

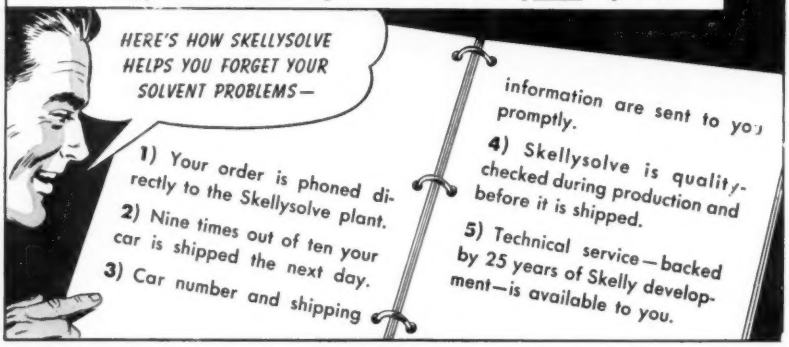
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION • AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

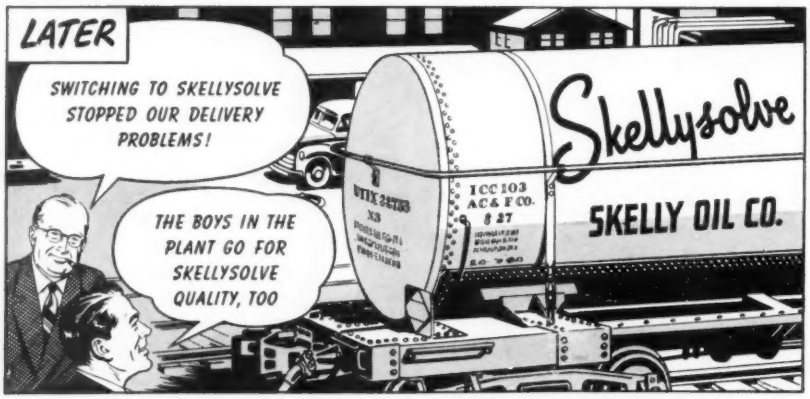
Soybeans in alternate 24- and 36-inch rows.

MARCH ◆ 1955

VOLUME 15 ◆ NUMBER 5

The Skellysolve Man Explains The Skellysure System!





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THE Soybean Digest

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HUDSON, IOWA

Vol. 15 • March, 1955 • No. 5

IN THIS ISSUE

EDITOR'S DESK

By GEO. M. STRAYER

THE JOB WAS WELL HANDLED The series of hearings conducted by representatives of the grain division of the Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture on proposals to make changes in the Federal Soybean Grading Standards, has now been concluded. In due time an announcement will be made on the decisions reached, and on any changes which are to be made effective with the 1955 crop soybean movement.

To Jason Barr, representing the Department, who conducted the hearings we want to extend appreciation and thanks for a job well done. Every person or firm desiring to be heard for or against the proposals, was heard. All persons and viewpoints were treated with respect and fairness. Certainly no basis for criticism of the conducting of the hearings can be found.

As is to be expected, all too few actual soybean producers were present at the hearings. It is easy to assume your neighbors will take care of things. Your neighbors expect you will do the job. Everybody's business becomes nobody's business.

Representatives of terminal elevators and country handlers were much in evidence at all hearings. Their voice in hearings of this type always sounds far louder than their interest. Since most of them are already buying on 2 percent-foreign-material basis (U. S. No. 1 standards) the proposal made by your Association will actually make no difference in the allowances under which they would buy.

Several very constructive suggestions were made at this series of hearings. It is hoped that extensive testing will convince Department representatives that a smaller screen should replace the 8/64-inch round hole screen now used in the foreign material determination. Particles of *broken soybeans are not foreign material,* and should not be classed as such.

OUTLOOK FOR WORLD FATS GOOD Encouraging note to soybean producers is the fat that consumption of fats and oils, on a world basis, is increasing more rapidly than production. During the next year there will be less fats and oils, per capita, than during the past year. And there is nothing to indicate a change from this trend in 1955 crops. While there may be some temporary lulls in prices, there would seem to be nothing to indicate that there will be weakening on a world level. Revitalized economies in many areas, coupled with small crops in others, make the world fats and oils price picture appear as optimistic as at any time in several years.

Soybean oil meal markets will continue to be more important, from the financial standpoint, than oil. But perhaps oil is not going to become a by-product as rapidly as we had feared only a year or two ago.

DON'T BET ON INCREASED ACREAGE Support price figures on oilseed crops of 1955 production will probably have been announced before you receive this issue. The last of the meetings with producer and processor groups was held in mid-February and announcement is expected shortly after March 1.

Whatever the level of 1955 soybean supports, they will influence the 1955 acreage. A low support level will reduce acreage, conceivably to levels below actual needs. Other influencing factors will be the weather and the selling price of soybeans at planting time. A factor, too, are 1955 corn, wheat and cotton acreage allotments and marketing quotas.

Today there are all kinds of figures on 1955 soybean acreage floating around the country. No one can say which are correct. Time will tell. But in making your predictions keep in mind that over a period of years the corn-soybean price ratio has been about 1:2. Whenever soybeans have been more than twice corn prices acreage has jumped upward rapidly. Whenever soybeans have sold below 1:1.8 the soybean acreage has slipped backward just as rapidly.

Soybeans at $2 per bushel and corn at $1.50 per bushel do not add up to a 2:1 ratio of soybean to corn prices. Neither do current selling prices of the two commodities. If traditional patterns hold there would seem to be little to encourage continued soybean acreage in the Cornbelt. Wheat acreage cuts and cotton acreage cuts will probably mean more acreage in those areas. The end result is anybody's guess at this stage.

CONVENTION TO CINCINNATI IN AUGUST 1955 The 1955 annual convention of the American Soybean Association will be held at the Netherlands-Plaza Hotel in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Aug. 29, 30 and 31, 1955. MARK THE DATES on your calendar now.

The board of directors of the National Soybean Processors Association has taken action favorable to holding the convention of that group in connection with our meeting, as was done at Memphis in 1954. The two meetings will be integrated as closely as possible, and details will follow in coming issues of the Soybean Digest.

Just before the start of the 1955 crop harvest, these dates should be attractive to producers, handlers and processors alike. We urge you now to start making plans to attend these convention sessions.

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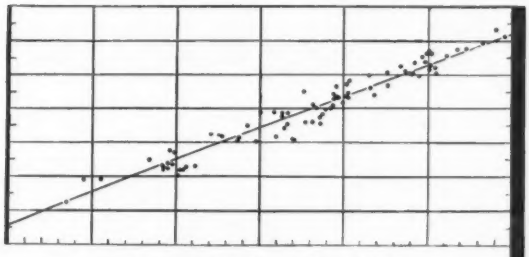

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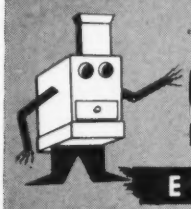

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—Photos by Pellett.

FIELD of solid planted soybeans grown by Ardell Persinger (in picture) near Whiting, Iowa. The yield was 27 bushels per acre, although 12 percent of the field had been drowned out completely.

River Bottom Soybeans

By KENT PELLETT
Managing Editor, the Soybean Digest

SOYBEANS have become a big crop on the Missouri River bottom lands in western Iowa and eastern Nebraska in recent years. They have made a big entering wedge into a farming economy until recently dominated by wheat, corn, oats and hay, and apparently are there to stay. Soybean acreage increases as the acreage devoted to small grains and hay declines. As acreage controls on basic crops become more of a factor soybeans become more important.

Farmers have found that beans often pull through extreme conditions encountered on the bottoms that kill the other crops. For instance, Ardell Persinger at Whiting, Iowa, tells of beans three inches high that were covered by water for 10 days. They made a 25-bushel crop. The water killed the weeds but not the beans! Small grain or corn won't stand that kind of treatment.

Typical of most bottom land soils, weeds are the big problem to be licked here if soybean production is to be successful.

Persinger seems to be a pace setter in several ways in the bottom land area. He is trying out a number of his own original ideas.

He has decided that the way to make money on the bottoms is to keep costs as low as possible rather than aim at the highest possible yield. "Make money by not spending it," he says.

Leading Costs

The three chief costs as he sees them are: *labor, fertilizer and seed.*

Persinger hires little labor except for combining. He has raised 640 acres of soybeans in a year with no hired help. He says he got a crop with only 30 days of his own labor in 1953.

He uses no fertilizer on beans and as he rents most of his bean land, he lets the landlord supply the seed. Persinger has 100 acres of his own. He says his total operating cost in 1953 including income tax was $13 per acre. He doesn't necessarily aim at 40-bushel yields though he sometimes gets them. He says he can make money with 13-bushel yields.

As the gumbo bottom soil is often wet and hard to work, he works it as little as possible. In combatting weeds he places great reliance on planting his soybeans late — well along in June. Planted at this time, they come on fast and this gives them the greatest possible advantage over the weeds.

Gumbo will crack and dry out a foot or two down, especially if worked to an excess in the spring when damp. But this is eliminated when beans are grown. After the third or fourth year of beans there is no cracking or drying out, Persinger says.

Persinger has been farming for four years at Whiting. He taught veterans in the schools there for four years after graduation at Iowa State College before going into farming.

DRAINAGE ditch north of Tekamah, Nebr.

While teaching, he decided there must be a way to make money by farming the bottom lands that were having frequent crop failures. He had a chance to make a close study of farming in the area before he started farming for himself.

The first year he divided his crop land between wheat, alfalfa, sweet clover and soybeans. He and Mrs. Persinger kept books on operations. Beans were the only crop that showed a profit. So they dropped the other crops and grew beans only.

Persinger says wheat is easy to grow on the bottom lands but the results are too uncertain. With wheat you can worry all winter and then just one freeze or heavy rain can ruin the crop. If the wheat survives the weather the Hessian fly or rust may take their toll. He had the wheat crop on his mind all year. But beans have only a few months from planting to harvest. And with him, the beans always come through.

The land Persinger rents is in the old bed of the Missouri River. It is drained by ditches maintained by the county. Ditch tax is $4 to $8 an acre. The gumbo soil never dries out, even in drought years, except on top.

Weed Problem

It is easy to see that this makes for a terrific weed problem. Weeds that give the most trouble are cockleburs, sunflowers and foxtail. Cockleburs are the worst. Persinger says sunflowers can be kept down if the soybeans are given a head start.

Many of the farmers in the area list their beans as they do corn. But Persinger and others on the bottoms drill them in eight-inch rows since it is difficult to cultivate them anyway. Then the only cultivating is done with harrow and rotary hoe.

He attaches great importance in controlling weeds to planting when soil conditions are exactly right. So he is equipped to move fast when it is time to plant.

First, he tried planting with a grain drill but the ground had to be worked before planting and the soil often dried out on top between the two operations. Now he uses a 24-foot disk tiller with seeder attachment. With it he can disk and plant in the same operation. He can plant up to 160 acres in a day with this implement.

He plants the seed three inches deep, in moist soil, as the soil is apt to dry out on top. He treats all his seed. He considers this a "must" in damp soil where the seed is certain to be attacked by fungus.

Persinger admits he hasn't solved the weed problem. The cockleburs are worse every year and may eventually force him to use a new approach. He has been trying chemical weed control. This year he plans to spray with 2,4-D by plane 10 days ahead of planting. This will leave the foxtail but it is small bother compared to cockleburs.

Certainly, many of the fields on the bottom lands are exceptionally weedy. But it appears that soybeans are on the bottom lands to stay if the weeds can be whipped.

On the higher, more easily-worked silty clay loam soils in the area the beans are planted in rows and some of them are very clean. It was apparent in early September that they would turn out some very high yields.

Last year Persinger planted 370 acres of corn. All during harvest his refrain was, "No more corn for me — why did I switch from beans!"

The corn yielded about half what he expected due to cutworm and corn borer and a dry spell at the inopportune time last summer.

Lodging and Yield

THE EFFECT of lodging on yield losses of soybeans is being examined by agronomists at Iowa State College, and indications are that the harvesting loss due to moderate amounts of lodging is relatively small.

Using a lodging susceptible variety, harvesting was done both by combine and with an experimental soybean thresher. The variety was cut in two directions and at three heights.

The results are furnishing information on yield losses in mechanical harvesting as affected by both the height of cut and the degree of lodging. A yield loss of near 2 percent was found for every inch of cut above ground level up to six and one-half inches. Moderate to severe lodging resulted in only a light yield loss—less than 2 percent.

According to C. R. Weber, this means that less emphasis in soybean development might be placed on lodging resistance with correspondingly greater emphasis being placed on height and other desirable characteristics which would increase yields.

More Soybean Trading

ALTHOUGH total grain futures trading volume at the Chicago Board of Trade declined slightly in 1954, soybean futures trading increased 71 percent, according to Robert C. Liebenow, secretary. This offset a decline in grains and brought the total for grains within two-tenths of one percent of the 1953 trade.

In the futures market, soybean trading led all commodities, representing almost half of the total grain contracts traded. Cash soybeans declined seven-tenths of one percent, compared with 1953.

Futures trading volume for soybean oil in 1954 was 76 percent greater than a year ago and the volume of soybean meal contracts increased 216 percent.

There were 2,197,000 bushels of soybeans stored in licensed public warehouses in Chicago the last week in December.

How To Grow 60 Bushels Per Acre

Varieties, high fertility and doing things on time are all important

By J. W. CALLAND

NARROW ROWS in this field are being cultivated by Allis-Chalmers tractor.

SOUNDS big, doesn't it! And it is big, but it has already been done quite a few times and within the next five years a number of growers surely will make 70 bushels and better.

On experimental plots at several locations rod-row yields have frequently ranged between 70 and 75 bushels per acre. No topnotch farmer on a topnotch farm believes that those boys at the experiment stations can do a better job growing soybeans than he can. So, as George Gobel says, "There you are!" We set the sights for 60 bushels.

Now, if everyone is in agreement that 60 bushel yields can be made, it should be in order to discuss how to do it. I think we should start with the man, the soybean grower. We must have a man who wants to grow 60 bushels per acre and who is willing to do everything possible to get 60 bushels. If we don't have that, we must drop our sights back to 40-30-20 bushels, or whatever he wants to grow. For, as a famous scientist — or it may have been Daniel Boone—once said, "You can't shoot flying ducks by aiming at your feet."

Once we have the man, which is the number one requirement, we need next the piece of ground where he is going to grow 60 bushels. It too should be a field that wants to grow 60 bushels. Say, one that handily turns out 120 bushels of corn per acre. The only way that it can be done on a poor piece of land, I am told, is to start with about 1,000 pounds of say 12-12-12 fertilizer to the acre, then use five or six years plowing down organic matter, applying more fertilizer, lime or anything else it needs, growing bigger and bigger crops until that field can easily give you 120 bushels of corn, then plant it to soybeans.

After the man and the field, these things are important: Plow the field early and prepare a good seed bed. Soybeans like a good bed the same as you do. Check with your county agent or experiment station for the variety that likely will yield best on your field. You see some varieties yield far better than others when you provide them with ideal conditions. Be sure to get one that does.

Unless you have been growing soybeans on this particular field and have been getting good nodulation on the soybean roots, you will want to inoculate the soybean seed as you plant.

Row Width

Keller Beeson of Purdue reporting on 47 Indiana growers who have produced better than 50 bushels per acre says that row width has not appeared to be an important factor, since the vigorous growth that is necessary for soybeans making 50 to 60 bushels will completely fill the interspaces of 36-, 38-, or 40-inch rows. On the other hand, Tom Maddox, who won the 1954 Indiana soybean growing contest with 63.6 bushels per acre, used 24-inch rows. Maddox points out that the variety he grew, Hawkeye, with its excellent upright habit of growth, is a good variety to grow in narrow rows.

Tests at most experiment stations show higher yields in narrow rows. Many good soybean growers would like to use narrow rows, but the drawback has been that to do this requires special equipment. For this reason most growers prefer to use standard corn or cotton planting and cultivating equipment even at a sacrifice of a few bushels per acre. Special equipment for soybeans is offered by some of the manufacturers of farm machinery. An example is the Allis-Chalmers Model G tractor with three-row soybean planting and cultivating equipment, which will permit growing soybeans in 18 to 20-inch rows.

Many growers using the ordinary two-row corn planter have solved the problem of planting rows closer together by shortening the gauge marker on the planter so alternate rows will be closer together. If you have a planter that can be set to plant the rows closer, then plant as close together as your tractor wheels and cultivating equipment will permit. The cultivating can be done by removing the outside shovel from the cultivator.

By narrowing your planter to 36 inches and shortening the marker to make the alternate rows 24 inches, you will get an average of 30-inch rows. With 42-inch spacing and alternate 24-inch secondary spacing an average of 33-inch rows is obtained. The important point is that all of the space between rows must be fully occupied by the growing soybean plants if you want top yields.

Use of Fertilizer

What about fertilizer? Let's go back to Tom Maddox again and his 63.6-bushel crop. Maddox selected a field that had been adequately fertilized in 1953 for seed corn production, which followed clover and alfalfa used only as a green manure crop. He plowed down 500 pounds of 0-10-20 fertilizer in 1954 before planting the soybeans. This field gladly produced 63.6 bushels per acre.

Let's also see what Keller Beeson of Purdue says the other Indiana champion growers have been doing about fertilizer. Beeson says their applications are usually 200 to 300 pounds of a 1-1 ratio phosphate and potash fertilizer such as 0-12-12 or 0-20-20 applied at planting time with the corn planter. Where they have felt that potash might be the limiting factor they have plowed down 300 to 400 pounds of potash. Continuing he says, as might be expected the high yields in the contest have been grown on farms in a high state of fertility where the farmer follows excellent fertility

practices from every angle. Corn and wheat usually receive heavy fertilization on these farms and the soybeans benefit from the residual effects of this plant food.

Then, he points out that the champions just naturally practice such factors as good seedbed preparation, inoculation, cultivation for weed control, good rotation, prompt harvesting, proper combine adjustment and careful combining.

Weed Control

R. E. Hodgson, superintendent of the Waseca, Minn., Experiment Station, reporting on 28 years of experience growing soybeans says, "Let's put first things first. The best time to kill off a crop of weeds is before the soybeans are planted. This does more to control weeds in the soybean crop than any one other operation. We like to prepare the field early that is to be planted to soybeans. Let the weed seed think you have already planted the beans. They will come up with a jump. Then, you play a dirty trick on them by working the ground again. By this time the ground is warm enough to bring the soybeans up in a hurry—a new crop of weed seed will sprout, too. Now you slaughter this second wave of charging weeds with another harrowing or rotary hoeing two or three days after planting and just before the soybeans come up."

Continuing, Hodgson says, "During the time from sprouting until the first true leaves are formed the soybean plants are rather tender and brittle. You could hurt them then by harrowing. But, after they get four inches high they become limp on a hot afternoon and you can go through them to your heart's content. When they get a little larger they will stand a lot of dragging. I have hitched a rotary hoe behind the tractor and a two-section harrow behind the hoe and gone at high speed all the afternoon with no appreciable damage to the beans. Of course, if the weeds are large and well rooted the harrow will not hurt them either.

"A rotary hoe is a wonderful machine for cultivating soybeans if the weather and weeds are right. The ground must be dry and the weeds small. Then the hoe will do an excellent job and the faster it goes (up to 15 miles per hour at least) the better.

"But, too often when the weeds are ready the ground is wet. By the time it is dry the weeds are well rooted. That's why we generally plant our beans in rows now. A cultivator can at least get most of the weeds between the rows. And, every weed cuts down the yield of soybeans.

"We like 24-inch rows because they cover the ground more quickly and so take less cultivation. We plant plenty of seed, about 120 pounds per acre, in 24-inch rows which gives beans about an inch apart in the row. Growing good yields of soybeans seems to us to be mainly a matter of weed control and plenty of plants per acre."

Now to sum up. After the man, probably the two outstanding factors contributing to high yields are high yielding varieties well adapted to your growing season and high fertility soil. Then, too, you must do all the other required things promptly and on time, and this includes paying the preacher, for nature must be kind to you, giving you an adequate supply of moisture, sunshine, air, and the correct temperature, all of which contribute greatly to plant food availability and growth which result in heavy yields.

THE COVER PICTURE

In the field shown the planter was narrowed to 36 inches and the marker narrowed to make alternate rows 24 inches giving a 30-inch average for the field.

Most Digest Readers Inoculate

By DANA C. JENNINGS

FIELD TESTING to prove the nitrogen-fixing power of legume bacteria strains before they are released for sale by the manufacturer.

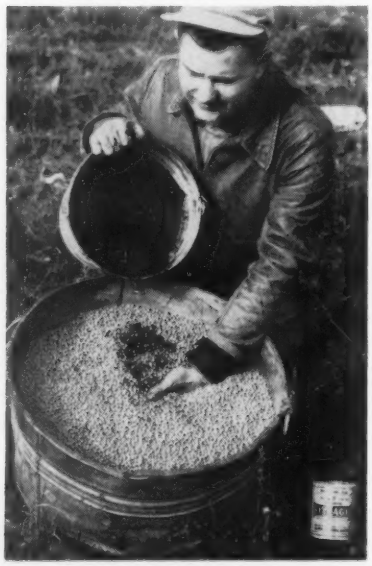
CHANCES are better than even that you're one of the Soybean Digest's grower-subscribers who got a letter from the Digest last September requesting information on soybean inoculation. You helped to write this article, based on that survey.

Nearly All Inoculate

It's always been easy to see that Digest growers are among the top farmers. Here again is statistical proof. Whereas the USDA estimates that only about a fifth of the nation's legume acreage is inoculated, the survey indicates that 93 percent of Digest growers take advantage of this yield-building, soil-benefiting practice. Only 6 percent said they never inoculate. (Seeming discrepancies in these and other totals are due to the fact that some respondents did not answer all questions while others indicated more than one choice.)

Higher Average Yield

More proof: The average per-acre soybean yield for the nation is 18.3 bushels (1953 USDA figures) whereas the average of farmers' estimates in the survey was 25.1 bushels. That shows how the added investment of about a dime an acre for inoculant, plus the other advanced farming practices used by Digest readers, pay off at the rate of nearly seven bushels an acre.



INOCULATION costs little and promises a big repayment. It costs a dime and takes about two minutes to inoculate enough soybean seed for an acre.

Some who reported they couldn't see any difference between inoculated and non-inoculated fields may not realize that it takes about a 20 percent variation—the gap between 20 and 25 bushels per acre—to show up to the eye. Farmers Bulletin No. 2003, "Legume Inoculation," states: "Data are available that show the more effective strains of legume bacteria can increase the yield or protein content of legumes as much as 20 percent on the average over the natural legume bacteria in the soil."

Every Planting

The last statement ties in directly with the question, "Do you inoculate even though soybeans have grown on the same land before?" Here a whopping 80 percent said they did. Most of them who gave a reason said they wanted to make sure of good inoculation, or of a better stand, or words to that effect. This is wise, because the same bulletin cites two studies that show the chances are three to one against bacteria already in the soil in old soybean land being good nitrogen-fixers.

Most—83 percent—add moisture. Wetting the inoculant polled 35 percent, outdistanced by moistening the seed, 48 percent. Only 18½ percent inoculate dry. By far the majority, 78 percent, used the amount of inoculant recommended, while 16 percent used more and 5.8 percent used less.

Good Reasons

Eighty percent noted improvement either in yield or quality due to inoculation. Soybean Digest has long urged the proved money-making benefits of seed inoculation. Reasons offered by respondents for inoculating showed excellent logic and were scientifically sound:

"We like to use the best information provided by research . . ." "When inoculated, soybeans use and store nitrogen from the air. When not inoculated, they take nitrogen from the soil." "Soybeans should be soil builders and add nitrogen to the soil, so it is always best to inoculate."

"Surer results," they said. And, "Good insurance," or, "Cheap insurance." "Why take the chance? Soybeans should be a soil builder and add nitrogen to the soil so it is always best to inoculate." "To assure a stand. It is one of the most important steps in the planting of soybeans."

Those who said something like, "Soil conditions usually take care of inoculation," are missing a good bet. The increased yield likely resulting from inoculation in one "unusual" year would pay for inoculating over a good many years.

There is no quick, simple test to find out if soil has plenty of good inoculating bacteria in it. If there were, it would probably cost more and take longer than inoculation. If you skip inoculation just to find out if you need to inoculate—and if, as is likely, a reduced yield shows you **should** have inoculated—it has cost

you more in lost yield than it would cost you to inoculate over half a lifetime.

Replies indicated that a few were confused about the respective purposes of inoculation and chemical seed treatment. Just as gasoline does one job in a tractor engine, and water does another, so do chemicals and inoculants have their special jobs. Chemicals protect against disease, while inoculants give legumes the power to make nitrogen plant foods out of the air.

So, the question is often asked, "If the chemicals kill disease organisms, won't they kill the inoculating bacteria too?"

Some do and some don't.

If you use a chemical which is relatively safe for the inoculant, and if you apply the inoculant AFTER the chemical treatment, and if you plant in moist soil within a couple of hours after inoculating, you're okay. Nearly 60 years of farmers' experience show it's always best to inoculate legume seeds, and it's never a good gamble to skip inoculation.

Margarine Output Up

MARGARINE production reached a record level for the month of December of 116,346,000 pounds, said S. F. Riepma, president of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers. This brought the year's production to 1,364,339,000 pounds, about 5 percent over 1953, and the highest year's level so far.

Recent government estimates indicate the per capita consumption of the vegetable spread rose to 8 pounds for 1954. This is a rise of 2 pounds since 1950, when the old restrictive federal legislation was repealed.

Total butter production during 1954 is estimated to have been 1,647,000,000 pounds, with consumption reaching 9 pounds per capita. Both margarine and butter scored gains, together bringing the table spread usage rate to 17 pounds per person. "This may be the beginning of a real comeback for table spreads which have not totalled 17 pounds or more per person consumption since 1942," Mr. Riepma stated.

Margarine production and consumption in 1955 may be expected to equal or exceed the 1954 level, Mr. Riepma said, barring large-scale dumping of surplus butter by the government into regular markets at a sharply subsidized price.

In 1954 margarine is estimated to have used 400 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil, 630 million pounds of refined soybean oil, 218 million pounds of skim milk, in addition to quantities of other American fats and oils, Mr. Riepma said.

AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Late News

Vol. 3, No. 3

Hudson, Iowa, Mar. 7, 1955

Published 32 times yearly as a service to the soybean industry.

1955 SOYBEAN ACREAGE

Some in the trade expect another pump in the nation's soybean acreage at this spring's planting. But our reporters offer little evidence of such an increase. **So far we see little boost in acreage in the upper Midwest. There will be some increase in the Midsouth,** though not large acreage-wise.

Factors that will work against more soybean acres this year:

1—A swing toward more corn acres due to the announced increase of almost 3 million acres in the corn acreage allotment. Offsetting this to some extent will be a smaller wheat acreage allotment.

2—The traditional 1:2 corn-soybean price ratio favors corn in 1955.

3—The lower trend in the soybean market if it continues will weaken interest in soybeans. Market losses by producers will not put them in a frame of mind to plant more soybeans.

4—A lower support price on soybeans will also tend to discourage soybean planting.

5—Poor results with soybeans in drought areas the past few years will hurt.

J. E. Johnson, Champaign, Ill., **looks for corn acreage to be larger, soybean acreage to be smaller regardless of price.** He says there is nothing to indicate that the support level is being given much consideration in his area.

Dixon Jordan, Standard Commission Co., Memphis, sees an **increase of up to 10 percent in the Midsouth's soybean acreage,** with reduction of allowable cotton and rice acreage the main factors.

THE CROP MOVEMENT

We have scattered reports of more country movement the past few weeks, but in general the recent market drop has had no more effect on holding than the stronger market earlier.

It is generally believed that spring thaws causing fear of spoilage of high moisture beans **will bring an increased volume to market.** D. W. Moebius, soybean buyer for General Mills, Minneapolis, urges farmers to keep a close watch on high moisture beans and to market them before they go out of condition.

Our reporters say the bulk of soybeans now moving are going to processors, with a comparatively small amount finding their way into export channels.

PROCESSOR OPERATIONS

Several of the major processors, including Ralston Purina Co., A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Spencer Kellogg & Sons, and General Mills, announced plant shutdowns in February. Apparently most have reopened.

The overall crush in February would normally be expected to be off due to the short month and holidays. Local estimates of

processor operations vary from 80 to 85 percent in Illinois and 60 to 80 percent in Iowa. Ohio indicates 25 percent of its plants are down.

Jordan reports that 94 percent of the soybean processing plants are running in the Midsouth, with a few nearing the end of their supplies of beans. All major cottonseed crushers are running.

LARD OFFERS COMPETITION

Trade News Service, New York, **sees lard as offering increasing competition in coming months with soybean oil** due to the lower price of lard as compared with vegetable oils and the fact that vegetable oil refiners are increasingly offering lard mixed with edible vegetable oils at the retail level. U. S. consumption of lard is now running almost 20 million pounds monthly ahead of a year ago, and **this is mostly at the expense of soybean oil,** according to Trade News Service.

CCC PURCHASE OF SOYBEANS?

It is pointed out by John Cipperly in Feedstuffs that Commodity Credit Corp. is obligated to pay the **market price** (not the loan price) to farmers whose beans are in warehouse storage May 31. **CCC may have to take possession of a considerable quantity of beans,** as farmers will have nothing to gain by paying off the loans, if they hold until May 31.

EXPORT VOLUME

Exports for the season to Feb. 18 totaled 35.1 million bushels as compared with 30.5 million for the same period a year ago, according to Agricultural Marketing Service.

GERMINATION OF SEED

Our reports on the germinability of soybean seed for this spring's planting are generally good. But Mrs. Berniece R. Michael, executive secretary of the Illinois Crop Improvement Association, Urbana, reports that **soybean seed in her state is not germinating normally for the third successive year,** according to tests of several hundred samples.

Jake Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart, Ark., believes that a large part of the soybeans stored for seed on the farms in his area will not be of seed quality at planting time. Standing reports that germination of seed in southwestern Ontario is not too good though the beans look okay.

	Cash price to farmers for No. 1 soybeans Feb. 25	Price to farmers for No. 2 soybeans Feb. 25	Price to farmers for bagged soybean oil meal Feb. 25
Ark.	$2.50	$2.45	
Ill.	2.57@$2.63	2.57	$80@$87
Iowa	2.44		88
Kans.	2.44	2.44	78@ 83
Ky.	2.50		77
Minn.	2.40		
Mo.	2.52		79.50
N. C.	2.60	2.50	
Ohio	2.56@ 2.58		84.50
Okla.	2.50	2.50	
Tenn.	2.50@ 2.55		80
Ontario		2.32	

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2. Eliminating costly troublesome filtration with a new counter-current method of extraction.
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6. Requiring only standard preparation equipment.

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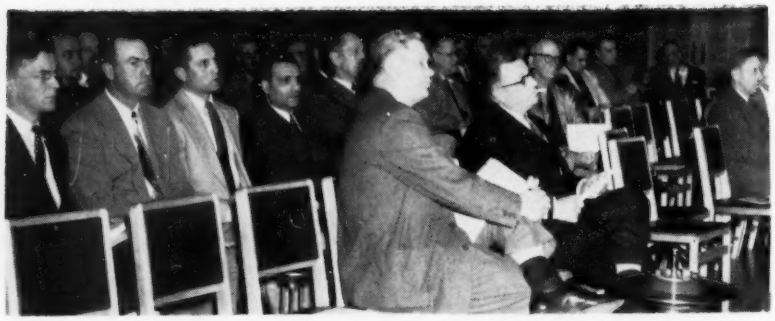
ASA's Brief At Grade Hearings



SOME of the men who attended the Decatur hearing. In the front row are ASA's Geo. M. Strayer (left) and Albert Dimond.

FOLLOWING are the main parts of the brief filed by the American Soybean Association with the director of the grain division, Agricultural Marketing Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, concerning proposed changes in soybean grading standards.

The hearings were held at Toledo, Chicago, Des Moines, Memphis and Decatur, Ill.

J. E. Barr, chief of the inspection branch, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, was in charge, with the assistance of H. P. English, in charge of the general field headquarters, Agricultural Marketing Service, at Chicago. Hearings were based on the petition of the American Soybean Association for lower foreign material content in each numerical grade.

Hearings were held by USDA on petition of the Soybean Association with the intent of announcing any changes in time to be effective with the beginning of the 1955 crop movement.

Proposal to lower the allowable percentage of foreign material in each numerical grade by 1 percent:

Statistics gathered by your own agency (USDA) show that following the combining of the foreign material and dockage factors in soybean grading in 1949 the percentage of foreign material in soybeans reaching terminal markets increased steadily from year to year. These shipments had been made through local elevators or soybean handlers, and the increasing percentage of foreign material reaching these markets indicated two things:

1—Farmers were steadily learning that they were taking direct financial losses by delivering clean soybeans, as the tonnage of product sold was less, and there was no price differential.

2—Elevator operators and soybean buyers were finding it profitable to blend and incorporate extraneous foreign material to increase the product weight with no loss in per-bushel value so long as below the permissible 3 percent level for No. 2 soybeans.

Elevator operators and soybean buyers, by their own admission, agree that most soybeans come from farms with foreign material content considerably below the maximum allowed, and that many soybeans reach the buyers with less than 1 percent foreign material. High permissible foreign material levels have not only encouraged dirty harvesting in some cases and penalized the careful farmer who brings a quality product to market, but they have placed a premium on the inefficient operator because he had a greater product turnout to market.

When the processors of soybeans started buying American soybeans on the basis of U. S. No. 1 grade on foreign material and moisture in September 1953 they did so as a means of protection against the unduly high foreign material content allowable under the federal grades. When they started paying a premium for cleaner soybeans they immediately started receiving cleaner soybeans. The upward trend of foreign material content was reversed, and in the early harvestings of the 1954 crop the foreign material content was even lower than during the previous year.

Unquestionably, the trade will market cleaner, higher quality soybeans whenever it is financially profitable to do so. They have done it without hardship on any segment of the industry, and the trend can be speeded up when it is profitable to do so.

Classified as foreign material under the present standards are not only all pieces or articles of material not soybeans, but also all particles of soybeans passing through the 8/64-inch round hole screen. In repeated handlings of soybeans, especially in those years when the moisture content is low and therefore quality of oil, oil yield and meal yield high, breakage occurs in each handling. Terminal elevator operators, port elevator operators and others handling soybeans maintain that they constantly take grade reductions because of increased amounts of broken soybean particles. These broken particles of soybeans produce soybean oil and meal. **They are not foreign material and should not be so classified.**

We sincerely recommend to the Agricultural Marketing Service that serious consideration be given to the various recommendations pertaining to the use of 4.5/64-inch screens, 5/64-inch screens and 6/64-inch screens as a possible means of reclassifying at least a good portion of the broken particles of soybeans as split beans rather than foreign material. Some practical means of separation and indentification must be worked out, even though it may involve more hand separation.

We urge the adoption of the proposal to lower the permissible foreign material content by 1 percent in each numerical grade; we further urge that broken particles of soybeans be removed from the foreign material classification to the greatest possible practical extent.

Proposal to establish maximum limits for heat-damaged soybeans in each numerical grade:

Very few soybeans come from farmers' fields or storage showing any heat damage. This proposal pertains largely to the handling of the soybean crop after it leaves producers' hands. It would appear that the differentiation between heat damage, no damage and other damage might at times be difficult, and that the proposed levels of allowance on heat damage may be too strict to allow for the human error which easily creeps into such determinations. We suggest consideration be given to liberalizing these figures to make them entirely practical if the factor is added to the grading standards.

Proposal that purple-mottled or purple-stained soybeans shall be graded not higher than No. 3:

We recognize that purple-mottling or staining is objectionable from the standpoint of manufacturers of food products. However, domestic processors raise no objection to purple-stained soybeans, and so far as we

have been able to determine no objection has been raised by oilseed crushers in other countries. We suggest that it may be more practical for foods manufacturers to specify freedom from purple-stain or mottling in the writing of their contracts, rather than the inclusion of this as a grading factor in the federal grades.

Proposal to reduce the maximum limit for moisture by 1 percent in grade No. 1:

The No. 1 grade in any commodity is generally regarded as being a high quality or premium product. We see no particular objection to reducing the moisture content of No. 1 soybeans to the 12-percent level, since practically all soybeans of this higher quality will be low in moisture at harvest time.

Because 14-percent-moisture soybeans are generally regarded as storable soybeans, we do offer objection to any proposed changes in allowable moisture percentage other than the above.

At the same time we would like to point out the inverse relationship between low moisture beans and high foreign material content so long as broken particles of soybeans are classed as foreign material. It becomes extremely difficult to meet foreign material allowances as moisture content moves downward. The drier the lot of soybeans the greater the breakage and the greater the foreign material buildup.

Proposal to restrict the definition of splits to pieces of soybeans that are not damaged:

Since damaged pieces of soybeans are now considered as both damaged soybeans and split soybeans it is only logical that the duplication be eliminated and damaged portions function as damage. We support this proposal.

Proposal to define the classes Yellow Soybeans and Green Soybeans on the basis of color of seed coat:

This proposal, which would change the classification of those soybeans showing a green seed coat and a yellow interior cross section from the present classification as yellow to a classification as green, would apply only in those limited areas where Ogden-type soybeans are now grown. It would not be a factor in the heavy-soybean-growing areas of the Midwest, but very definitely would affect marketings in the Delta and Midsouth area, as well as in the Southeast states.

Domestic processors of soybeans make no differential between green-seed-coated soybeans for processing purposes. Foreign oilseed crushers have offered only token resistance to these green-seed-coated varieties so long as they are yellow inside and produce a yellow meal.

Major objection to the classification of green-seed-coated varieties as Yellow Soybeans has come from the buyers of American soybeans who produce food products, and who must have a yellow color in their product.

The proposal would return to the classification of green-seed-coated beans as used before 1949, and in many cases would classify Ogden and similar varieties as Mixed Soybeans, since there would in most cases be seed coats falling in both the yellow and green categories.

It is to be hoped that the newer varieties of soybeans becoming available for production in the areas concerned will automatically classify as Yellow Soybeans, thus solving the problem of classification over a period of time. In the interim it is suggested that buyers of soybeans to be used for the production of food products make their purchases on the basis of specifications going beyond those of federal grades as a means of assuring supplies of the raw product in conformity with their needs.

We oppose the reclassification of these green-seed-coated varieties as we feel the confusion which would result and the uncertainty of classification between different inspectors and graders where the factor of human judgment is concerned would make an almost insoluble problem in the areas concerned.

USDA's Proposal

For complete proposals on the grading standards by USDA see information and table below showing possible changes from present standards.

CONDUCTING the hearings on proposed changes in soybean grades were J. E. Barr (right) and H. P. English, of USDA's inspection branch.

The proposal to lower the allowable foreign material in each grade was widely supported by farm and grain organizations and opposed by some grain handlers' associations and individual producers and handlers.

Farm Bureau organizations generally coupled the proposal for lower f. m. with a premium for lower moisture content.

The Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Iowa backed the proposal to lower foreign material. But it coupled its support with a proposal to use a 4.5/64 sieve rather than the present 8/64 sieve for defining f. m.

Stated the Iowa grain dealer group:

"In the normal and proper han-

dling of soybeans in their elevators, grain dealers—country and terminal elevators alike—often incur economic losses because of the creation of foreign material by breakage of split soybeans into smaller particles. This problem is particularly critical when handling dry soybeans or those which have been in storage. Most of the soybean particles which result from handling soybeans will pass through an 8/64-inch diameter screen but not a 4.5/64-inch diameter screen.

"Soybean processors normally pass the soybeans over a screen with openings even smaller than 4.5/64 inch in diameter to remove dirt and other fine foreign material before processing the soybeans. Consequently they realize both oil and meal from soybean particles between 8/64 and 4.5/64 inches in diameter. Such particles of soybeans should be classed as splits rather than foreign material."

Considerable objection was registered at Memphis to the proposal for classifying soybeans with green-tinted seed coats as green. This is due to the fact that a considerable proportion of the Southern crop is varieties that have a green cast.

PROPOSED REVISION BY USDA U. S. STANDARDS FOR SOYBEANS

(For discussion only. Not official.)

Terms defined. For the purposes of the official grain standards of the United States for soybeans:

(a) **Soybeans.** Soybeans shall be any grain which consists of 50 percent or more of whole or broken soybeans which will not pass readily through an 8/64 sieve and not more than 10.0 percent of other grains for which standards have been established under the United States Grain Standards Act.

(b) **Classes.** Soybeans shall be divided into the following classes: Yellow Soybeans, Green Soybeans, Brown Soybeans, Black Soybeans, and Mixed Soybeans.

*(c) **Yellow Soybeans.** Yellow Soybeans shall be all varieties of soybeans with yellow seed coats and may contain not more than 10 percent of soybeans of other colors. Yellow soybeans with a tinge of green shall be classified as Yellow Soybeans.

*(d) **Green Soybeans.** Green Soybeans shall be all varieties of soybeans with green seed coats, and may contain not more than 10 percent of soybeans of other colors.

(e) **Brown Soybeans.** Brown Soybeans shall be all varieties of soybeans with brown seed coats, and may contain not more than 10 percent of soybeans of other colors.

(f) **Black Soybeans.** Black Soybeans shall be all varieties of soybeans with black seed coats, and may contain not more than 10 percent of soybeans of other colors.

(g) **Mixed Soybeans.** Mixed Soybeans shall be any mixture of soybeans which does not meet the requirements of the classes Yellow Soybeans, Green Soybeans, Brown Soybeans, or Black Soybeans. Bicolored Soybeans shall be classified as Mixed Soybeans.

*Changed from present official standards.

GRADE REQUIREMENTS FOR SOYBEANS

Grade	Minimum test weight per bushel	Maximum limits of— Moisture	Splits	Damaged kernels Total	Damaged kernels †Heat-damaged	Foreign material	Brown, black, and/or bicolored soybeans, in yellow or green soybeans
	pounds	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent
1	56	*12.0	10	2.0	0.2	*1.0	1.0
2	54	14.0	20	3.0	0.5	*2.0	2.0
3 (1)	52	16.0	30	5.0	1.0	*3.0	5.0
4 (2)	49	18.0	40	8.0	3.0	*5.0	10.0
Sample grade	Sample grade shall be soybeans which do not meet the requirements for any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 4, inclusive; or which are musty, sour, or heating; or which have any commercially objectionable foreign odor; or which contain stones; or which are otherwise of distinctly low quality.						

*Changes from present standards. †New designation. (1) Soybeans which are purple mottled or stained shall be graded not higher than No. 3. (2) Soybeans which are materially weathered shall be graded not higher than No. 4.

SOYBEANS—MOISTURE—CUMULATIVE
Carlot Receipts at Seven Selected Markets

Crop Year	11% or less	12% or less	13% or less	14% or less	15% or less	Over 15%
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1950—28,500 cars	24	51	72	86	94	6
1951—48,300 cars	3	18	59	87	97	3
1952—35,500 cars	67	90	98	100	....	....
1953—22,700 cars	61	86	95	98	99	1
1954—						
October	31	47	71	88	97	3
November	1	6	29	63	86	14
December	14	20	47	74	88	12
Oct.-Dec.—10,000 cars	16	26	50	76	91	8

FOREIGN MATERIAL IN SOYBEANS RECEIVED AT SEVEN MARKETS
Grades Under Present and Proposed Limits

Grades	No. 1 %	No. 2 %	No. 3 %	No. 4 %	Sample Grade %
1949-50 33,161 Cars					
Present	69	20	7	3	1
Proposed	30	39	20	8	3
1950-51 28,500 Cars—4 Months—October-January					
Present	66	23	6	4	1
Proposed	27	39	23	8	3
1951-52 48,339 Cars					
Present	57	29	8	5	1
Proposed	19	38	29	10	4
1952-53 35,535 Cars					
Present	43	31	12	11	3
Proposed	12	31	31	19	7
1953-54 22,762 Cars—First 15 days each month, October-July					
Present	53	25	10	9	3
Proposed	13	40	25	15	7
1954 10,029 Cars—First 15 days each month, October-December					
Present	68	19	7	5	1
Proposed	24	44	18	11	3

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PURITY – High purity that helps avoid non-recoverable residues. Low non-volatile content.

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EFFICIENT SOLVENT RECOVERY—Narrow boiling range allows complete removal from extracted oil and meal.

HIGH OIL RECOVERY—Results from "balanced solvency." Recovered oil has good color and refining properties.

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Norton Sees Dull Markets Until New Crop Enters the Picture

UNTIL NEW CROP conditions dominate the outlook, slow, dull markets seem most likely, L. J. Norton, head of the department of agricultural economics at the University of Illinois, told Farm and Home Week grain marketing sessions at the University of Illinois.

L. F. Stice, University extension grain marketing specialist, asked for more realistic soybean grades and pricing.

George M. Strayer, secretary of the American Soybean Association, discussed the problems of soybean marketing.

T. A. Hieronymus, University marketing specialist, reported plenty of storage space available in Illinois, but he said it wasn't located to serve the needs best.

Problems of elevator operation were discussed by D. B. Gray of Hull, Ill., J. W. Huegely of Nashville, and Fred Watts of the Illinois Grain Terminals Co.

Southern Illinois has been increasing in importance as a grain producing area, C. P. Schumaier, University farm economist said, but elevators in the area are hindered by low volume operations and generally operate on wider margins than elevators farther north do and don't do as good a job of grading.

J. W. Spence, supervisor of the warehouse division of the Illinois Commerce Commission, explained changes being proposed in the Warehouse Act to give more control and require better records of warehouses and to give more protection to customers.

Soybean prices have shown remarkable firmness in the face of a big crop. Later on mills will have to handle a larger crush than last summer if they use up the 1954 crop.

Norton believes there is some risk in carrying soybeans and very little chance for any large price rise, no chance for any such rise as we had last year.

Norton said the strength in soybean oil prices has surprised many people. We're getting rid of the oil even though the supply is large at good prices.

Wise to Sell

Norton thinks farmers would be wise to move soybeans in order to keep the mills busy rather than haggle over a few cents in price. Mills won't operate to capacity unless they have an adequate margin, and unless they operate at high level, we'll have a carryover that will lower prices.

Stice explained that because we have no practical way of measuring oil content in soybeans at the country elevators, the amount of dry matter is the best single measure of the value of a lot of soybeans.

That explains the concern in official grades for moisture and foreign matter content. Moisture and foreign material replace dry matter. Present marketing practices recognize the moisture content largely in two ways—higher basic bids for dry beans and discounts for moisture when the content is higher than 13 percent, the content allowed in the basic grade.

There are two things wrong with the practice, Stice maintains. There is no built-in premium for beans drier than 13 percent, even though basic bids may reflect the general quality when most beans are drier. At $2.65 a bushel the real penalty to a seller of soybeans with 10 percent moisture is 9 cents a bushel.

The other thing is that moisture discount doesn't fluctuate with the price of soybeans. A discount of 3 cents a bushel is a larger percentage when soybean prices are $2.65 than when soybeans are $3 a bushel.

Present buying practices reflect value differences caused by foreign material when the percentage of foreign material is at the grade limit or above. When it's above, the weight of foreign material is simply subtracted and is not paid for. However, there is no premium for rewarding the seller of soybeans with less than the official limit of foreign material. The seller of clean soybeans is in effect penalized, Stice says.

Strayer, in discussing soybean marketing problems, pointed out the importance of the foreign markets. He said that our grades must be set up so they will help us lay down a quality product in the foreign market.

Plenty of Storage

Hieronymus warned that if our abnormal carryovers of grain are ever liquidated, competition for grain to fill storage space will be great and returns will be less than in recent years.

Illinois has more than enough country elevator handling and storage facilities in the river and east central districts, but there is a shortage of country elevators in southeast Illinois.

Over the entire state, there is more total storage space by a wide margin than is needed for handling and storage of ordinary commercial supplies. This surplus will become apparent at any time that CCC stocks would be liquidated.

Gray and Huegely pointed out how they as elevator operators used their space. As of present, they said, there was not surplus of storage and they make most use of their facilities in storing for farmers.

Watts emphasized the need in this area of a good balance in storage and merchandising for terminal elevator operators. That's in contrast,

he said, with western operators who tie up a larger part of their space in dead storage.

Schumaier described southern Illinois as a potentially heavier producer of grain and reported a significant expansion in production. Grain can be produced economically, he said, and the area is well located to serve the corn deficit areas of the South and Southeast.

In spite of an increase in production, Schumaier said that elevators in the area normally handle smaller volumes of grain than those in other parts of the state, and they do it on wider margins.

Few elevators in the area do any storage, and the movement to market of grain during harvest time is much higher than average for the state.

From the area soybeans moved to central Illinois processors.

About 50 new grain handling firms have started business since 1945 to handle the newly-expanded supplies, being attracted by the wide handling margins.

Spence described a new Warehouse Act which has at least three advantages over the present one.

1—It would give more control over licensing, making operators more responsible and providing closer inspection.

2—It would provide a complete record of outstanding receipts and grain inventories.

3—It would provide more complete bond and insurance coverage.

All this would serve to increase the value of warehouse receipts.

Margarine and Women

SCANDALS are shaking the Eau Claire, Wis., jail, where women prisoners may be misbehaving, and, still worse, margarine is allegedly being used inside. An ex-jailer has made these accusations against the incumbent sheriff, charging specifically that (1) margarine is being served to prisoners, (2) some women prisoners have the "run" of the jail, (3) women are allowed to sunbathe on the roof, and (4) a woman prisoner in "sunbathing attire" once sat on the roof typing letters for an unsuccessful candidate for sheriff.

County officials have promised to investigate all of these charges. Readers will recall that not too long ago the Press reported a similar upheaval in the Outagamie County jail, also in America's dairyland. In Outagamie County, the sheriff's ouster was demanded because margarine had been discovered in the jail's kitchen. —*Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.*

ASA Favors the Establishment Of Multiple Delivery Points

THE AMERICAN Soybean Association highly favors the establishment of multiple delivery points on futures contracts on soybeans similar to those now applying on soybean oil meal and soybean oil contracts, Executive Vice President Geo. M. Strayer has notified Robert C. Liebenow, secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.

A special Chicago Board of Trade committee is investigating the subject of multiple deliveries applicable to the soybean futures contract, according to Mr. Liebenow. The National Soybean Processors Association has also recommended the establishment of multiple delivery points on soybeans.

The system of multiple delivery points seems to be working very satisfactorily in meal and oil markets, according to Strayer.

"At the present time only a small portion of the total soybean production of the United States shows up in the Chicago market as actual receipts of soybeans," said Strayer. "High proportions of the crop are processed outside the Chicago area. For the 1953 crop year about 24 million bushels of soybeans were received in Chicago out of a total of 268 million.

"Because such a large proportion of the crop is processed outside the Chicago area it appears to us that the maintenance of the single delivery point on soybean futures contracts in the Chicago Board of Trade tends to create artificial price relationships and at the same time lessens the value of the Chicago Board of Trade to the industry.

"It would appear to me that multiple delivery points would tend to make the futures market on soybeans at the Chicago Board of Trade much more valuable to producers, country handlers and processors of the crop. I believe it would tend to eliminate some of the highly speculative element which has entered this market and make it truly reflect market and crop conditions.

"I believe the Chicago Board of Trade should be interested in continuing to participate in the growing and changing pattern of the soybean industry. I am convinced that if you continue to maintain the single delivery point on futures contracts you will gradually lose your relationships with the industry and your position in it.

"I hope that the committee will come out with a favorable report."

The following delivery points have been suggested for delivery of soybeans:

Minneapolis, Minn.; Mankato, Minn.; Des Moines, Iowa; St. Louis, Mo.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Decatur, Ill.; Bloomington, Ill.; Taylorville, Ill.; Peoria, Ill.; Champaign, Ill.; Gibson City, Ill.; and Danville, Ill.

Feed Industry Record

THE NATION'S feed manufacturing industry chalked up a new alltime production record in 1954, according to W. E. Glennon, president of the American Feed Manufacturers Association. On the basis of statistical tabulations of the association, total output for the industry was placed at 35 million tons, an increase of 4 percent compared to a year earlier.

Improved feeding practices and some increase in animal units were cited as reasons for the general upswing in manufactured feed demand. Geographically, the Pacific Northwest and the Southeast areas of the country led all regions in percentage gain.

Of the various feed types, swine feeds showed a 23 percent increase; beef feeds were up 13 percent; turkey feeds were up 9 percent; and commercial broiler feed tonnage increased 3 percent. Dairy feeds were off 8 percent, the only feed type to show a reversal of the general trend.

Of the total tonnage of feed manfactured, 61.5 percent was poultry feed of all types; 18.4 percent was dairy feed; 10.2 percent was swine feed; 5.3 percent was beef and sheep feed; and 4.6 percent was classed as miscellaneous. Of the poultry feed tonnage, 27.5 percent was commercial broiler feed, and 8.5 percent was turkey feed.

Manufactured feed production, with percentage increases shown parenthetically, was listed as follows by the national feed trade association:

1954	35.0 million tons	(104%)
1953	33.7 million tons	(98%)
1952	34.4 million tons	(105%)
1951	32.8 million tons	(113%)
1950	29.1 million tons	(102%)
1949	28.5 million tons	(112%)

A. E. Staley Wins Suit

"STALEY FEEDS" means feed produced by the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill.

This was the ruling Jan. 27 of U. S. District Judge Charles G. Briggle, Springfield, Ill., in the Staley vs. Staley case, reportedly the longest trademark case in U. S. history.

Judge Briggle's decision in effect upholds the claims of the Decatur soybean and corn processing firm against Staley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo. He granted an injunction against the Kansas City firm, prohibiting it from using the trademark "Staley" or "Staley's" on its products.

The Missouri company will still be able to use its corporate name on feed bags and advertising. The A. E. Staley Co. did not dispute its right to use "Staley" in the company title.

The judge upheld the Decatur firm's contention that Staley Milling was guilty of "progressive encroachment" on the Decatur company's trademark.

Prior use of the name "Staley" as a trademark on feeds was the principal reason for the decision. The A. E. Staley Co. first registered the trademark "Staley's" in 1921 and has 15 registrations of it or "Staley." The Staley Milling Co. was founded in 1925 by J. H. Staley and others. It claimed a right to the trademark under a "separate field" contention —it produced mixed feeds while the Decatur firm produced ingredients for mixed feeds, it claimed.

Flaxseed Association

THE NATIONAL Flaxseed Processors Association was formed at an organizational meeting held in Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.

The association will promulgate trading rules for linseed oil and meal and promote research in connection with new markets as well as cooperate with government agencies and laboratories, official societies and other interested groups. Directors of the new association are:

Fred M. Seed

President, Fred M. Seed, vice president of Cargill, Inc.

Vice president, E. H. Russell, president Minnesota Linseed Oil Co.

Victor A. Acer, vice president Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.

S. B. Coolidge, Jr., vice president Sherwin-Williams Co.

John Daniels, director linseed oil sales, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Treasurer is Ralph Bruce, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Executive secretary is George L. Prichard, Bureau of Raw Materials, Washington, D. C.

More Beans in Del.

CASH FARM income from soybeans has been on a steady increase in Delaware since 1944, according to a report issued recently by the department of agricultural economics at the University of Delaware.

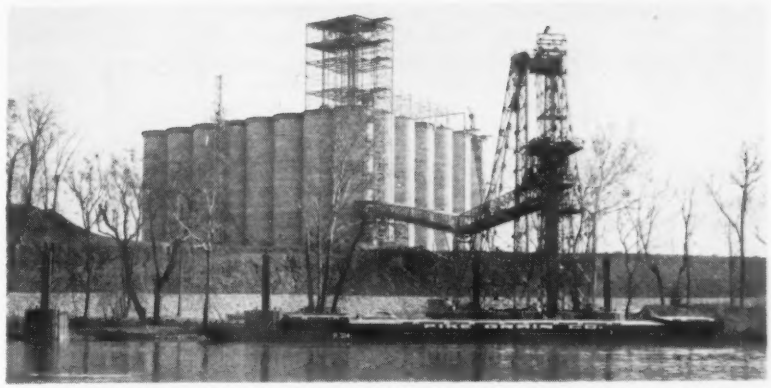
Soybeans in Delaware have risen from 15th place total cash farm income of approximately $537,000 to 6th place with nearly $2,500,000.

This increase, which started in 1944 and includes the 1953 crops, has been distributed throughout the three counties.

New Castle County has increased its cash farm income from soybeans by $61,614; Kent County's increase was $463,490; while Sussex County has shown the greatest increase of $1,417,896.

Broilers, fluid milk, truck crops, eggs and corn are the first five farm products in total cash farm income, respectively, in Delaware.

Plant at Chattanooga, Tenn.



NEW CENTRAL SOYA PLANT. This mid-river view of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) plant of Central Soya and McMillen Feed Mills shows the completed grain storage facilities, the marine elevator and overland conveyor—and the first barge of soybeans ever received in Chattanooga. It was also the first shipment ever to be made from its origin point, Hickman, Ky.

Favors More Research

EXPANDED research on the basic physiology of soybeans, and also flaxseed and peanuts, with special reference to environmental factors on quality, yield and growth has been urged by the oilseeds and peanut research and marketing advisory committee of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The committee met in Washington Jan. 24-26. It also recommended the initiation of fundamental studies of the selective hydrogenation of linolenic acid in soybean oil to improve flavor stability of soybean oil and its related products.

Dr. Harry J. Duel, Jr., University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif., was reelected committee chairman, and Francis Scofield of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Inc., Washington, D. C., was elected vice chairman.

Among committee members attending were: Otto Brandau, Rudd, Iowa; John H. Bryson, Dothan Oil Mill Co., Dothan, Ala.; J. B. Edmonson, Danville, Ind.; A. C. Hoehne, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; and Lloyd Mehlhouse, Olivia, Minn.

"Sudden temperature switch
from 48° below to 52° above proves

SAFE STORAGE

in BUTLER steel grain tanks"

... says Mr. L. E. Carlson, Manager, Farmers Grain Exchange, Havre, Montana.

"During January, the temperature jumped 100 degrees in a day. We immediately started regular and frequent inspections of the wheat in our 10 new Butler tanks. As a result, I am thoroughly convinced that grain in steel tanks is as safe or even safer than in crib storage or any other storage in use today.

"Our Board of Directors is very well pleased with Butler bolted tanks for other reasons, too. Our insurance is cut in half. Upkeep is at a minimum."

Protect your grain in Butler bolted steel tanks. Call the Butler contractor nearest you (see listing on opposite page). He can help you build storage facilities now. If there is no contractor in your locality, write office nearest you.

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961 Sixth Avenue, S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.
931 Avenue W, Ensley, Birmingham 8, Ala.
Dept. 61, Richmond, Calif.

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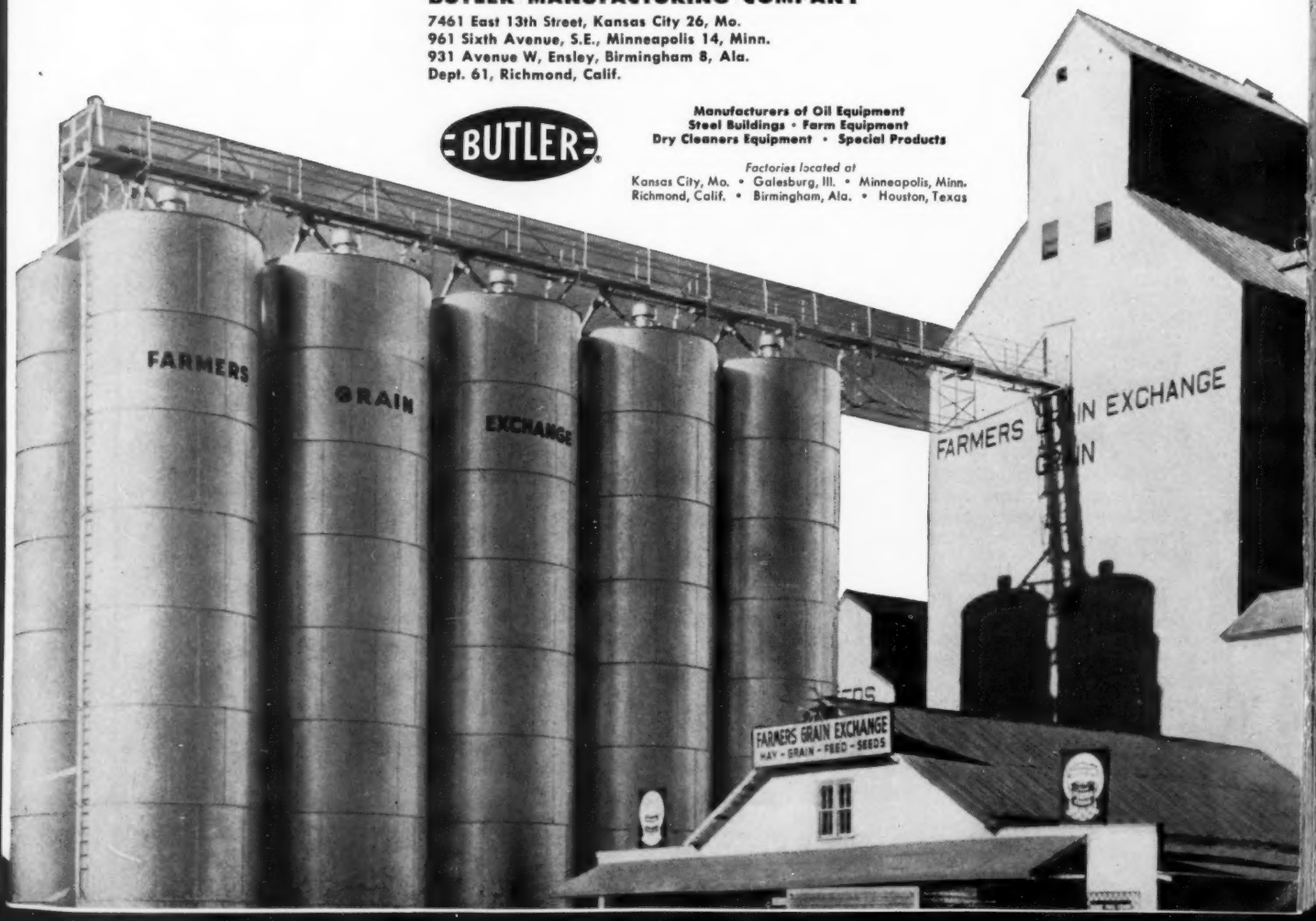


PUBLICATIONS

CONVEYORS. A new book, just out, covers the full range of conveyors and auxiliary equipment for handling practically all bulk materials in modern industry. Recent developments are included.

There is a wealth of pictures and diagrams to help engineers, architects and contractors in evaluating and applying the several types of equipment to materials handling problems.

The author has had 50 years of experience.

CONVEYORS AND RELATED EQUIPMENT. Third edition. By Wilbur G. Hudson, 524 pages, $9. Order through Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

NORTH CAROLINA. Many North Carolina farmers are now producing two or more times the state average yields of 16 to 17 bushels of soybeans per acre.

A new circular describes the practices that would enable most farmers to obtain such yields. Those described include use of lime, fertilization, planting, weed control, pest control and harvesting. Soybean pests and control measures are fully described.

SOYBEAN PRODUCTION IN NORTH CAROLINA. By E. R. Collins, H. E. Scott, J. G. Wells and W. G. Westmoreland. Extension Circular No. 381. North Carolina State College, State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.

RENVILLE. A superior oil-content variety, Renville, has been released by the University of Minnesota and seed will be available to producer of certified seed for planting next spring.

Through years of testing it has been unexcelled in oil content by any varieties compared with it. It has a good yield record.

Renville matures about midway between Ottawa Mandarin and Blackhawk, hence is recommended in the southern, south central and central corn zones of Minnesota. It has excellent standing ability, and grows slightly taller than Ottawa Mandarin.

The seeds are of medium size and are yellow with a light brown seed scar. The pubescence is gray in color.

RENVILLE, A NEW SOYBEAN VARIETY. By J. W. Lambert. Minnesota Farm and Home Science, May 1954, Vol. 11, No. 3, page 20. Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS

SOYBEANS FOR 1954. By S. R. Aldrich, R. G. Wiggans and S. N. Fertig. Department of Agronomy Mimeo. 947. Extension Service, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Production methods for New York state.

MORE FOOD FROM FEWER ACRES. Fifth edition. A study of intensive farming practices including irrigation. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

TREAT YOUR SOYBEANS WITH SPERGON. MAKE MORE MONEY WITH HIGHER YIELDS. Naugatuck Chemical Division, U. S. Rubber Co., Naugatuck, Conn.

FATTY ACIDS IN MODERN INDUSTRY. A. Gross & Co., 295 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y. A listing of normal specifications for those basic fatty acids of industry manufactured by this firm.

FARM IRRIGATION SYSTEMS. SELECTION. DESIGN. By Robert P. Beasley. Bulletin 629. Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo.

ILLINOIS ANNUAL FARM CENSUS 1953. Includes acres devoted to soybeans for beans and for hay, as well as other crops, by counties and districts. Illinois Cooperative Crop Reporting Service, Box 3429, Springfield, Ill.

DRYING SHELLED CORN AND SMALL GRAIN WITH HEATED AIR. Leaflet No. 331. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Price 10 cents. Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

WITH THE DELCO CROP DRYER CROP DRYING IS SIMPLIFIED. Delco Products division, General Motors Corp., Dayton, Ohio.

THE SEQUENCE OF FORMATION OF FATTY ACIDS IN DEVELOPING SOYBEAN SEEDS. By R. O. Simmons and F. W. Quackenbush, Purdue University. Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society, November 1954, Vol. 31, No. 11, pages 441-443.

GROWING CASTOR BEANS IN ARKANSAS. By W. H. Freyaldenhoven, associate extension agronomist. Agronomy Series No. 14, revised. Extension Service, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.

ALKYDS. By V. W. Ginsler and H. B. Igdaloff, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. Paint and Varnish Production, November 1954, pages 38-42, 113.

NEW DRYING OILS FOR CAULKING COMPOUNDS. By N. M. Cornell. Paint, Oil and Chemical Review, Dec. 2, 1954, page 36.

EPOXY RESINS. By T. R. Hopper, Shell Chemical Corp. Paint and Varnish Production, November 1954, pages 52-53, 118.

AQUEOUS VAPOR PRESSURE OF SOYBEAN MEAL AND ITS FRACTIONS. By P. A. Belter, C. R. Lancaster, and A. K. Smith. Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society, September 1954, pages 388-392.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF THE STEM CANKER AND POD AND STEM BLIGHT FUNGI ON MATURE STEMS OF SOYBEAN. By A. A. Hildebrand. Plant Disease Reporter, Vol. 38, No. 9, Sept. 15, 1954, pages 640-646.

SOYBEAN PRODUCTION AND BREEDING IN CANADA. By F. Dimmock. Agr. Inst. Rev. Vol. 9, No. 3, page 36. May-June 1954.

DEODORIZING VEGETABLE OILS. Chemical Engineering, October 1954, page 256. Savings in time and money are the claims of a new process for deodorizing degummed and bleached vegetable oils.

SOYBEAN STORAGE FACILITIES FOR ARKANSAS. By W. B. Morrison. Arkansas Farm Research, Vol. 3, No. 1, Spring 1954. University of Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Ark.

SOYBEAN VARIETIES RECOMMENDED FOR ARKANSAS. By P. E. Smith. Arkansas Farm Research, Vol. 3, No. 1, Spring 1954. University of Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Ark.

POLYAMIDE-EPOXY RESINS. Paint and Varnish Production, November 1954, pages 54-57, 128.

FEEDING

PROTEIN. Average winter gains of calves were directly related to the protein content of the supplement fed in Oklahoma experiments.

To determine the relative value of supplements containing 20-, 30-, and 40-percent protein when fed during the winter with prairie hay on dry native grass, Oklahoma workers conducted feeding tests over a period of four years. The trials involved a total of 253 grade Hereford weanling heifer calves.

Average yearly gains of heifers wintered in traps increased with increases in protein content of the supplement fed during the winter. But there were only small differences in yearly gains of heifers grazing dry native grasses during the winter and fed equal amounts of 20- and 40-percent protein supplements.

THE VALUE OF 20-, 30-, AND 40-PERCENT PROTEIN SUPPLEMENTS FOR WINTERING HEIFER CALVES. By A. B. Nelson, J. P. Fontenot, O. B. Ross, Robert MacVicar, and A. E. Darlow. Bulletin No. B-437, November 1954. Agricultural Experiment Station, Okla-

homa A & M College, Stillwater, Okla.

METHIONINE, B-12. The addition of DL-methionine and vitamin B-12, singly and together, to a corn-soybean diet for pullets, had no statistically beneficial effect on egg production, the quantity of feed required for the production of a dozen eggs, or the gain in live weight in experiments by Limestone Products Corp. of America and E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Co.

Both DL-methionine and vitamin B-12 had a beneficial effect on the hatchability of the fertile eggs. The effect of the vitamin B-12 was appreciably greater than that of the DL-methionine.

THE EFFECT OF ADDING METHIONINE AND VITAMIN B-12, SINGLY AND TOGETHER, TO A CORN-SOYBEAN DIET FOR LAYING CHICKENS. By Arnon L. Mehring, Jr., and Harry W. Titus, Limestone Products Corp. of America; and J. Waddell, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Poultry Science, November 1954, Vol. 33, No. 6, 1191-1197.

MISCELLANEOUS

PROTEIN REQUIREMENTS OF GROWING-FINISHING SWINE ON LEGUME PASTURE. By V. C. Speer, D. V. Catron, G. C. Ashton and C. C. Culbertson, Iowa State College. Journal of Animal Science, Vol. 13, No. 4, page 1012.

IMPAIRED REPRODUCTION IN THE RABBIT FED SUPPLEMENTED DIETS CONTAINING SOYBEAN HAY. By K. A. Kendall, R. L. Hays and G. D. Rolleri, University of Illinois. Journal of Animal Science, Vol. 13, No. 4, November 1954, pages 859-866.

PROTEIN LEVELS FOR PIGS AS STUDIED BY GROWTH, SELF-SELECTION AND NITROGEN RETENTION. By J. W. Lassiter, S. W. Terrill, D. E. Becker, and H. W. Norton, University of Illinois Journal of Animal Science, Vol. 13, No. 4, November 1954, page 992.

PROTEIN AND FAT REQUIREMENTS OF BABY PIGS. By E. R. Peo, Jr., G. C. Ashton, V. C. Speer and D. V. Catron, Iowa State College. Journal of Animal Science, Vol. 13, No. 4, November 1954, page 995.

THE RELEASE OF AMMONIA NITROGEN FROM UREA, AMMONIATED MOLASSES AND SOYBEAN OIL MEAL IN THE PRESENCE OF RUMEN MICROORGANISMS. By O. T. Stallcup, University of Arkansas. Journal of Animal Science, Vol. 13, No. 4, November 1954, page 1,000.

AN ECONOMIC APPRAISAL OF BEEF PRODUCTION IN SOUTH MISSISSIPPI. Bulletin 518, April 1954. Mississippi State College, State College, Miss.

For a complete list of books on the soybean crop and industry and related subjects drop a postcard to Circulation Department, Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa. Copies of books and other publications listed on our pages will be obtained for readers when requested, if possible.

LETTERS

Drying Operation

TO THE EDITOR:

In order to clarify a few points regarding the letter from Mr. Myers of Decatur, Ill., in connection with the article on our drying operation the following is offered.

All beans were dried for storage and the 3,500 mentioned were taken out of storage and sold to make room for surplus corn. The figures quoted were meant to show the difference in price at the time beans were sold. The argument is not how profitable it is to dry and sell each crop immediately, although this can be true on high moisture corn harvested ahead of normal dates, but that crops can be stored safely until a more favorable price is available.

According to a recent circular from the University of Illinois during the 27 years from 1925 through 1951 the median increase for soybeans from October to May was 30 cents exceeding storage costs. For corn from 1938 to 1951 from November to May the increase was 13.5 cents.

Although a dryer can show a small profit on grain sold immediately its greatest advantage is in making it possible to safely store all grains, and in harvesting crops at earlier dates which keeps field losses to a minimum. These and many other factors must be considered before one can determine whether a particular drying operation was profitable or not.

The cost of operating the dryer on 15 percent to 17 percent beans was 1¼ cents, and on 20 percent to 30 percent corn about 2½ cents. As depreciation was based on the number of bushels of each crop dried over a five-year period we charged 1 cent to beans, ¼ cent to wheat and 3 cents to corn.

In conclusion we found it profitable to dry grain. We believe there is much less "over-all" labor involved with this system, and we were able to harvest and dispose of our crops at a time when it was more to our advantage to do so. *—Fritz W. Wrenn, Sunnyacre Farm, Momence, Ill.*

GRITS and FLAKES . . . *from the World of Soy*

New ADM Department

The appointment of Robert S. Mathews, 39, as manager of a newly-formed vinyl plasticizer department of **Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.**, Minneapolis, has been announced. He will have charge of the sales and product development work on this group of ADM products which were marketed first in July 1953.

Robert S. Mathews

The development of a new low temperature plasticizer which will not become brittle until temperatures drop to a minus 50 degrees C. was revealed by Mathews.

In order to fill the anticipated demand for the new plasticizer and similar products in the development stage, ADM is doubling the capacity of its plasticizer plant at Decatur, Mathews said.

ADM vinyl plasticizers use soybean oil as one of their principal raw materials.

Mathews, former sales manager for the ADM group of chemically modified oils, started with the company in 1937.

Pillsbury Changes

Dean McNeal, vice president of **Pillsbury Mills, Inc.**, was elected to the firm's board of directors and assigned responsibility as the corporate officer in charge of the company's formula feed operation, President Paul Gerot announced. He replaces Clyde H. Hendrix in this post.

Hendrix intends to leave the feed manufacturing business, after 30 years, to have time to pursue his many outside interests such as the Iowa Development Commission, the boy scouts, civil defense and his investments.

G. R. Peterson has been appointed general manager of the division and will be in charge of division affairs, with headquarters at Clinton, Iowa. J. K. Hubbard continues as national sales manager; D. W. Hunter, as division administrator.

An executive committee to coordinate all division affairs is comprised of McNeal, Peterson, Hubbard and Hunter.

A. L. Peterson, plant manager at Clinton, also resigned. He will announce his further plans later. He is replaced by H. E. Smith, who has been a soy processing engineer in the production department.

Norton Advances

L. J. Norton

L. J. Norton has been named head of the department of agricultural economics at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture to succeed H. C. M. Case.

Norton has been at the University since 1923 except for two tours of duty in the thirties with the Farm Credit Administration.

Case will go on half time with the University and will serve half time as secretary of the International Conference of Agricultural Economists.

Besides numerous bulletins and magazine articles, Norton has written two books, Marketing of Farm Products and Financing Agriculture. He has been called on frequently by the government to counsel on economic problems and was sent to Europe in 1946 to study the market for fats and oils. He is a popular speakers at farmer meetings. He has contributed to the Soybean Digest and is well known in the soybean industry.

Dannen Superintendent

Raymond Schenk, a crew foreman, has been appointed to the post of superintendent of the **Dannen Mills** soybean mill in St. Joseph, Mo. The appointment was announced by Dwight L. Dannen, company president.

Raymond Schenk

Mr. Schenk, who is a navy veteran of World War II and the Korean War, entered the employ of Dannen's in 1947.

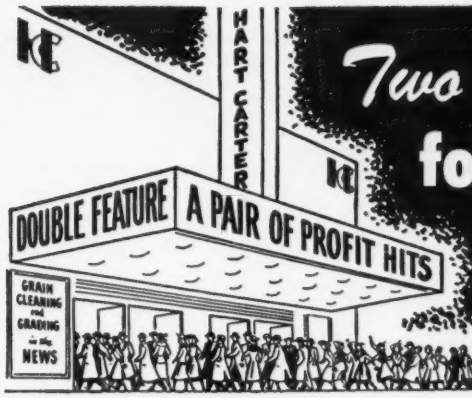
The Dannen soybean mill now has a 3-million bushel capacity.

The new superintendent will work under the direction of George Lippold, manager of the firm's operations department.

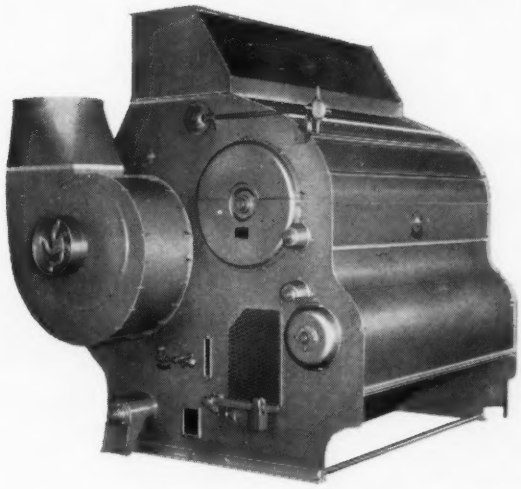
Heads Tenn. Seedsmen

Basil Sharpe, Tennessee Valley Seed Co., Knoxville, Tenn., was elected president of the **Tennessee Seedsmen's Association** at the annual meeting in Nashville, Feb. 7.

Other officers elected: first vice president, Clyde Fite, Jr., Fite-Hutchison Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.; second vice president, Ralph Winters, Leaf & Grain Fertilizer Store, Clarksville, Tenn.; secretary-trea-

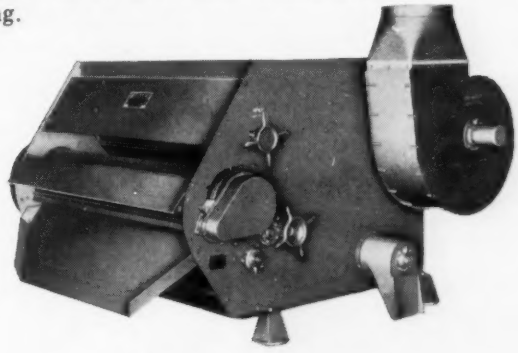


Two All-Star Performers for ROUGH SCALPING and ASPIRATING SOYBEANS and GRAINS



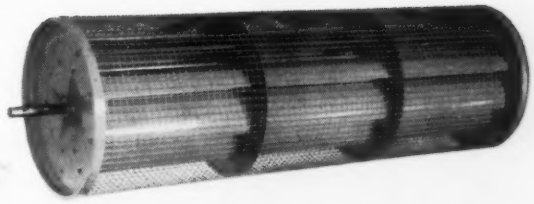
24″ x 76″ CARTER SCALPERATOR

On soybeans going directly to storage the Carter Scalperator does a good job of both rough scalping and aspirating. It removes both coarse and light foreign materials. The Scalperator also is used on beans or grains when they're turned for cooling. Note that this machine can be used on other grains without change of equipment. The 24″ x 76″ Scalperator is 84″ wide, 117″ long, and 96″ high. The 24″ x 60″ size of this model is 101″ long.



11″ x 60″ CARTER SCALPERATOR

The 11″ x 60″ Scalperator is ideal for smaller runs. The 11″ x 60″ is 79″ wide, 89″ long, and 48″ high . . . fits neatly into work space. The 11″ x 42″ size of this model is 71″ long. All Scalperators are rotary in motion, thus operate without vibration.



THE BASIC UNIT—*Hart-Carter "Squirrel Cage" Scalping Reel. Baffle plate construction retards flow of beans through the reel, insuring thorough rough scalping. The reel is self-cleaning.*

For details, write to:

HART-CARTER COMPANY

689 19th Avenue N.E. Minneapolis 18, Minnesota

The CARTER SCALPERATOR

surer, C. Hays Hollar, Hollar Seed Co., Newburn, Tenn.

Directors elected were: Cecil Moss, Cherry-Moss Grain Co., Union City, Tenn.; Terry Horn, Terry Horn Seed Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; and Ben Barry, William M. Smith Co., Fayetteville, Tenn.

J. Henry Schipke, Minneapolis, formerly senior engineer and structural engineer with General Mills, Inc., has inaugurated a consulting engineering service. He and his associates specialize in bulk handling and storage of granular products, building repair and alterations, soils and foundations and new buildings and additions.

The **Sharples Corp.** claims a new era has been reached in research for the billion dollar vegetable oil refining industry with the company's recent opening of a commercial-sized demonstration refinery. Said to be the first of its kind in the world, the plant has a capacity of one tank car per day and is so designed that crude vegetable oil can be refined by any one of five different processes currently used in the production of such products as salad oil, shortening and margarine.

George Wallace, Jr., has joined **Central Soya** and McMillen Feed Mills as assistant feed mill superintendent at the Chattanooga plant. He has been employed with the Combustion Engineering Co. of Chattanooga for the past three and one-half years.

Promotions in the sales division of **McMillen Feed Mills,** Fort Wayne, Ind.: William Marsh was appointed manager of a newly-created sales territory in north Georgia. James Bradley was named manager of a new Kentucky territory. Robert Brown was promoted to manager in the southern Mississippi area. Charles Buckley was appointed to a territory in Virginia, and Claude Saidla was named to a territory in North Carolina. All men were assistant managers before their promotion.

Adrian Mill & Elevator Supply Co., Omaha, has been appointed distributor for **Andrews Machine Co.,** Decatur, Ill. The firm will handle the Nebraska, western Iowa and southern South Dakota territory. The Andrews line consists of conveyors and bin augers.

James Draper Craig, 55, assistant secretary of **Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.,** Buffalo, N. Y., died recently after a long illness.

The marketing of Hystrene fatty acids has been transferred from Atlas Powder Co. to the **HumKo Co.** of Memphis, Tenn. George W. Collins, in charge of Hystrene sales at Atlas, has joined the HumKo staff to head its fatty acids program.

R. N. Conners, executive vice president of **Chase Bag Co.,** Chicago, was elected president of the Textile Bag Manufacturers Association at its annual meeting in New Orleans early in February. T. J. Semmes, president of Semmes Bag Co., Memphis, was elected vice president.

R. J. Hammes has been appointed general sales manager of the **Niagara Filters Division** of the Tolhurst Centrifugals Division of American Machine and Metals, Inc., East Moline, Ill., succeeding F. C. Weicker, who has resigned. Mr. Hammes has been with American Machine and Metals since 1943.

John H. Daniels, St. Paul; Burton W. Schroeder, Minneapolis; and Warner H. Bishop, Jr., Cleveland, were elected assistant vice presidents; and Willam O. Foelker, Minneapolis, was elected assistant secretary of **Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.,** Minneapolis. Daniels is a grandson of the founder of Daniels Linseed Oil Co., which eventually grew into ADM.

Russell M. Wolfe has been appointed resident chemical engineer at the Chattanooga, Tenn., plant for **Central Soya Co.** and McMillen Feed Mills. He has been employed with the Carbide & Carbon Chemical Co. at Oak Ridge, Tenn., for the past three years.

The D. H. Litter Co., Inc., of New York and Boston, has been appointed exclusive sales representative for Centrol Lecithin in the New York and New England areas, according to an announcement by **Central Soya Co., Inc.,** manufacturers of the lecithin product.

Don E. Sincroft has been named manager of the lecithin department of **Central Soya Co., Inc.** He joined Central Soya in 1945 as a sales representative in the special products division. During 1951, he served as head of the edible oils section in the fats and oils division of the Stabilization Office, in Washington, D. C.

H. C. Little was named assistant general manager of **American Cyanamid Co.'s** agricultural chemicals division. He replaces Horace V. Cory who retired after 32 years service with the company.

Kenneth A. Spencer, president of the Spencer Chemical Co., Kansas City, Mo., was elected a director of **International Harvester Co.** at a recent meeting of the Harvester board.

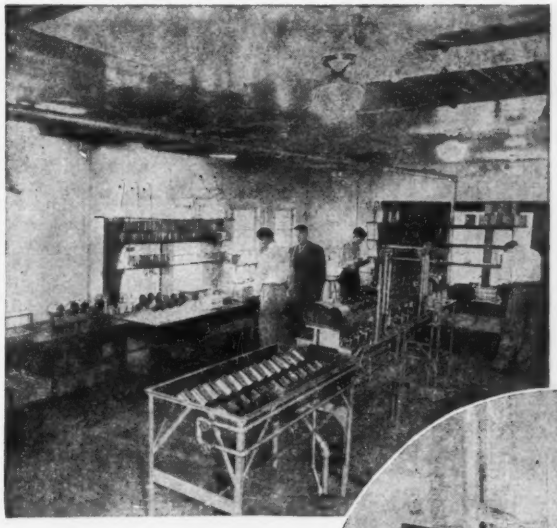
Robert W. Golden, Richmond, Ind., has been named territory manager for east central Indiana, and Forrest M. Long, North Manchester, Ind., has been appointed territory manager for northeastern Indiana for **A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.,** Decatur, Ill.

A stroke suffered as he was working in his office as manager of the **Farmers Cooperative Co.,** Remington, Ind., proved fatal to Everett Daily, 51. He was a director of Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Indiana and acted as president in 1951 and 1952.

Roger Drackett, president of the **Drackett Co.,** Cincinnati, Ohio, has been appointed a director of the Cincinnati branch of the Fourth District Federal Reserve Bank.

Cecil F. Marsh, vice president and general manager of the feed division of **Acme-Goodrich, Inc.,** Winchester, Ind., died recently at 56. He had been connected with Dannen Mills, McMillen Feed Mills and the Glidden Co.

Serving The Soybean Industry



The Chicago, Ill., laboratory is equipped with the most modern equipment for refining soybean oils.

The Des Moines, Iowa, laboratory with all the latest equipment for refining oils.

The Oil Refining Department at the Memphis, Tenn., laboratory, with a capacity of 150 refinings daily.

7

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- **Memphis, Tenn.**
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- **Cairo, Ill.**
- **Clarksdale, Miss.**

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Official Chemists for the Chicago Board of Trade

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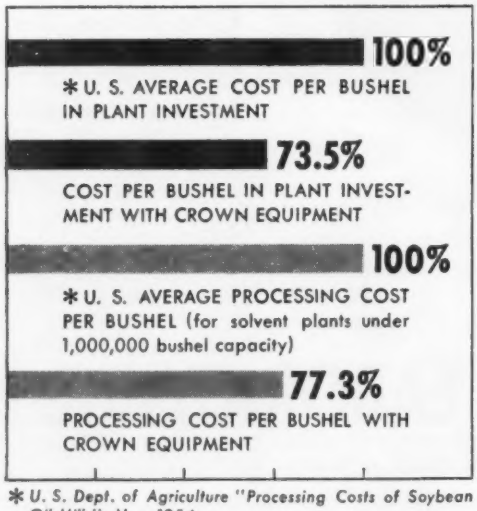
SPECIALIZING IN SOYBEAN OILS — CAKE —MEALS — FEEDS

"Over ONE BILLION dollars worth of products analyzed since 1935."

MILL MANAGER REPORTS: "...*our soybean plant cost less... and our processing costs are 23% less than the national average!*"



** U. S. Dept. of Agriculture "Processing Costs of Soybean Oil Mills", May, 1954.*

RECENTLY, the manager of a leading soybean mill had some interesting comments on the Crown plant his association is using. Here are *his* own words:

> *"With Crown equipment our soybean plant cost less... and our processing costs run 23% less than the national average for solvent soybean oil mills under 1,000,000 bushel capacity. On top of this, our plant investment was 28% lower per bushel processed per year than the national average."* (*Figures based on one year's operation. Name of company will be supplied on written request.*)

Crown offers *you* a compact, popular-sized solvent plant for installation right in the growing areas... one that can be *economically* enlarged to meet increased requirements. *That's* why many successful processors protect their margins with Crown equipment. Send for your copy of "Crown Solvent Extraction Plants."

CROWN IRON WORKS COMPANY

1235 Tyler Street N. E., Minneapolis 13, Minnesota

NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES

AUGER. A new series of inexpensive, all-purpose augers, with six-inch steel tubes, for moving all types of dry material not larger than baseballs has been announced by Mayrath, Inc.

Sizes in the new series include 11-, 16-, 21-, 34-, and 41-foot units. The units are expected to find widespread use as overhead conveyors, vertical conveyors and truck unloaders, either as permanent or temporary installations.

For further information write Soybean Digest 3a, Hudson, Iowa.

MOISTURE TESTER. Just introduced to the farm market is a new type of stem moisture tester and hygrometer that eliminates the need for sampling, grinding or drying grain before testing it, according to Gibson & Chase, sole distributor.

Since the grain does not need to be touched or disturbed in any way, it can be tested in bulk, bins, sacks or hoppers.

The "Quicktest" is available in models with either 20-inch or 40-inch stems, each model having a series of ventilating holes at the base of its stem. Testing can be made to a depth of three feet, giving detection in 30 seconds of any dangerous patch in the grain.

For further information write Soybean Digest 3d, Hudson, Iowa.

COMBINE. Ford Motor Co. announces production of four models of a new lightweight six-foot combine designed to harvest most of the more than 100 combinable crops in the United States.

The Ford combine is available for power takeoff or auxiliary four-cylinder engine operation in either grain tank or bagger types.

Combining of crops in wet and spongy soils has always been a problem with heavy machines. Harvesting soybeans in winter invariably means working in fields that are alternately frozen and hard or soft and muddy. In these conditions a lighter combine means faster and more efficient harvesting, with resulting economies in manpower, money and less strain on the machine.

For further information write Soybean Digest 3b, Hudson, Iowa.

MIX-MILL. This outfit combines up to four ingredients—grains, dry molasses, cobmix, concentrates, etc., to produce daily rations of fresh, appetizing feed for livestock and poultry, according to Belle City Engineering Co., manufacturer.

Ingredients are piped from overhead storage into the hoppers. Dials control the mixture wanted, and an automatic timer shuts off the machine when the desired amount of feed has been measured, ground, mixed and delivered to a bin or conveyor.

Capacity is 1,200 pounds per hour. Tests by farmers show the appliance has an operating cost of 20 cents per ton.

For further information write Soybean Digest 3c, Hudson, Iowa.

WASHINGTON DIGEST

See Tighter Oil Situation in 1955

By PORTER M. HEDGE
Washington Correspondent for
The Soybean Digest

OUTLOOK. A moderate bullish note is creeping into estimates of the probable soybean situation during the marketing year for the 1955 crop.

A little price trouble in soybeans appears likely some time during the balance of the present marketing season.

A number of reports have appeared recently indicating that world use of fats and oils may be at least for the present outrunning world output. One such report recently came to the attention of this column by way of a letter from an official of one of the world's large fats and oils consuming firms.

"It certainly looks as if the world has moved from a surplus condition to one of tighter, if not tight, supply, starting with the 1955-56 crop year," says the official who did not wish his name to be used publicly.

"There are many uncertainties in export supplies in the rest of the world," the writer goes on, "but on balance the non-American export supply would appear to be contracting rather than expanding.

"This assumes that China and Manchuria do not make any substantial recovery in their shipments to the western world over and above the 1954 level."

This expert feels that soybean oil meal is in a comparatively strong position despite large U. S. supplies of soybeans. He believes that both soybean and cottonseed can expect to realize fairly good prices next fall and winter, though they are likely to be lower than 1954-55.

One of the factors helping to boost consumption of fats and oils this year has been the rate of recovery in Europe — widely under-rated in this country at the start of the season. Part of European takings, however, may have gone into rebuilding of stocks, some officials think.

One top man here raises the question as to how much of the cottonseed oil the U. S. has sold overseas may still be floating around looking for an ultimate consumer.

An article in the February issue of USDA's Foreign Agriculture magazine touches on the world supply-demand picture: It says supplies will be plentiful during the present year, though not excessive.

Demand is expected to continue steady, and prices in world markets seem likely to remain relatively stable, at least until new-crop oilseeds begin to come to market in late 1955.

"Complete information is lacking about the supply situation in China, especially Manchuria, and the vast area that lies behind the Iron Curtain. But indications are," says the USDA publication, "that 1954 oilseed crops in surplus producing China, at least, were somewhat bigger than in 1953. Whether exports from there to non-Communist markets in 1955 will be greater than last year is problematical."

USDA men generally go along with the theme that soybeans are likely to be a good bet next season, but point out some qualifications.

One is a prospective acreage, expected to be as large in 1954 and by most experts larger. Some put the acreage figure as much as a half a million acres above 1954.

Barring abnormal weather, a big acreage would mean another large crop this fall. It could go above 350 million bushels, depending on weather. With anything like a crop this size, soybean prices could be expected to come down closer to support levels than they have been in the last two years.

Farm prices might drop to around $2 or even a little below during the harvest peak. However, a level of around 75 to 80 percent of parity is considered a likely average for next season.

This would mean average farm prices 30 to 40 cents a bushel lower than they have been so far during the current marketing year. The U. S. farm price averaged $2.56½ a bushel during the first four months of the present marketing year. The range has been unusually narrow—from $2.54 last October to $2.58 in January.

A price break of some kind between now and end of the marketing year is considered probable. Several factors are involved, including a possible under-estimate of the crop, and the fact that both exports and crushings would have to set new highs for the balance of the year to prevent sizable carryover stocks.

A check of previous estimates shows that in each of the last nine years the final soybean crop estimate has had to be adjusted upward after the marketing season was over.

In most of the years the adjustment was large. The average ran over six million bushels.

The true situation was again ob-

scured by the Jan. 1 stocks report this year. This time the figures were 10 million bushels out of balance, reported disappearance indicating 93 million bushels used against 83 million bushels shown by USDA.

This is one of those things which turns up every year. The figures tend to correct themselves as the marketing season wears along.

The odds are the crop estimate will be adjusted upward in the final analysis. This suggests there may be more beans around than the present figures indicate.

Even if the present crop estimate is close to right, use of soybeans would have to remain at a very high rate for the rest of the year—just to maintain prices.

January-September exports could total an unheard of 33 million bushels; crushings could stay at an unprecedented high average of 22 million bushels a month from January through September, and there would still be a 3-million-bushel carryover at the close of the year.

The feeling here is that it will take some weakening in price to avoid a sizable carryover next fall.

Soybean exports might reach the 60-million-bushel total — if prices stay moderate and shipments continue at a high rate. The estimate of exports to mid-February was approximately 34 million bushels — about 6 million bushels higher than a year ago.

Early in the season officials had hoped for a possible 250 to 260 million bushel crush of soybeans. With the temporary closings of plants that have taken place this winter, it's apparent now the crush will not be as large as once hoped for.

LOANS. Most officials were surprised at the large number of soybeans under price support this winter. The total at mid-January stood at 34,291,000 bushels, of which 33,739,000 bushels were still outstanding.

Loans outstanding were expected to decline with the approach of spring and loan maturity. Loans mature May 31.

Farm-stored beans under loan are redeemed only at the loan value. That is, they are simply received by CCC as payment of the loan. Warehouse-stored loans, on the other hand, are redeemed at the going market price.

Around 16 million bushels of beans were under loan on farms at mid-January. About 17½ million were under loan in warehouses. Commodity Credit Corp. doesn't expect to take over any farm-stored beans, but there is a possibility it may get some warehouse beans, officials think.

51.3-Bushel Yield Wins Iowa Soybean Contest

Frank Hill

FRANK HILL, Earlham farmer, won the 1954 Iowa Master Soybean Grower title, and to do it he had to top the yields of two of his close neighbors.

This unusual fact was revealed when the awards were presented at the Iowa Crop Improvement Association banquet Feb. 16. The three highest yields in the state contests were made on farms only two miles apart.

Frank Hill was given the John Sand trophy for a yield of 51.28 bushels per acre. The Iowa Soya Co. plaque, for the second highest yield reported, went to Dick Brunsman for a yield of 45.99 bushels per acre. B. G. Harris, the third neighbor in the high placings, received the Iowa Soybean Processors plaque with a yield of 45.97 bushels per acre.

Hill's winning yield was taken from a contoured field of Hawkeye soybeans. The beans followed a year of corn, but before that the field had been in alfalfa. Heavy applications of manure were made before the previous corn crop and again just before the land was plowed for beans. Hill spring-plowed the land and prepared it for the bean crop in the usual way. He planted the field May 24, at the rate of 1.1 bushels per acre in 38-inch rows. The seed was inoculated just prior to planting. He cultivated the beans three times, but as a final measure to control weeds he walked through the field and hand-pulled those which might have affected the bean yield. Rainfall was not plentiful during the season, but yields were not seriously affected. The harvest was completed early in October.

The yield of Brunsman which placed second in the state contest was made with Adams beans.

B. G. Harris' third place yield was made with Clark beans.

--- MARKET STREET ---

We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use "MARKET STREET" for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here. Rate: 10c per word per issue. Minimum insertion $2.00.

FOR SALE — FLAKING AND cracking rolls, meal toasters, filter presses, hammer mills, Anderson 14-inch conditioners, 36-inch cookers. Pittock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL THOUSAND bushels of Roanoke, Ogden, Clemson, JEW 45, Jackson, Dortchsoy and Black Wilson seed soybeans for sale. Gurley Seed Co., Phone 2303, Selma, N. C.

NEW AND USED GRAIN AND Seed Cleaning Equipment bought and sold. Len Jacobsen Co., 3437 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis 8, Minn.

FOR SALE—1 MODEL NO. 2224 Exact Weight Sacking Scales. Slightly used, new in April 1954. Klein Soil Service, Fowlerville, Mich.

FOR SALE—NEW CONVEYER. 9 inch x 30 foot New Screw Conveyer with discharge spout and Seal-tite cover. Complete F.O.B. Chicago $235.00. New belting, 125 feet of 18 inch New Gab Conveyer Belting, 4 ply, 37½ oz. duck $1.50 foot. 190 feet of 14 inch, 5 ply Woven Belting $1.00 foot. 49 feet of 14 inch, 4 ply White Filled Belting, 75c foot. W. R. Appleman, 12805 So. Emerald, Chicago 28, Ill.

BUY SURPLUS FARM TOOLS, machinery, feed truck, tractor, jeep. Hundreds others from government. Surplus Bulletin $1. Box 169MR, East Hartford 8, Conn.

WANTED TO BUY SUPER-DUO Expellers, soybean cookers and accessory equipment. Box 319-S, Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

SEED DIRECTORY

A charge of $3 will be made to subscribers for listing one variety in the April issue; and $1.50 for each additional listing. Quantity for sale and variety are listed.

ALABAMA

Coffee Springs—McAliley Farms, Rt., 2,200 bu. registered Jackson.

ARKANSAS

Ashdown—Kaufman Seeds, P. O. Box 398, uncertified Ogden, uncertified Dortchsoy 31, uncertified Volstate.

Blytheville—J. C. Ellis, Jr., 712 Pecan, 1,500 bu. certified Dorman.

Burdette—G. A. Hale, Hale Seed Farms, 5,000 bu. registered Hale Ogden No. 2.

Marion—C. A. Stockley, 3,500 bu. blue tag certified Ogden.

Stuttgart—Jacob Hartz Seed Co., P. O. Box 109, uncertified Ogden, uncertified Volstate, uncertified J.E.W. 45, uncertified Ralsoy, uncertified Dortchsoy 31.

ILLINOIS

Anchor—Meiners Grain & Seed Co., 5,000 bu. registered Harosoy, 3,000 bu. certified Hawkeye, 1,000 bu. certified Adams, 2,000 bu. certified Lincoln, 5,000 bu. uncertified Hawkeye, 2,000 bu. uncertified Adams, 2,000 bu. uncertified Lincoln, 4,000 bu. uncertified Harosoy, 2,000 bu. certified Clark.

Arcola—Irvin E. Thompson, Rt. 3, 4,000 bu. uncertified Hawkeye.

Carthage—Huey Seed Co., Ph. 53, 2,000 bu. certified Hawkeye, 2,000 bu. certified Lincoln, 2,000 bu. certified Adams, 2,000 bu. certified Clark, 2,000 bu. certified Harosoy. Also non-certified varieties.

Clinton—Claude W. Thorp & Sons Co., Rt. 3, 2,500 bu. certified Hawkeye.

Geneseo—C. D. Ford & Sons, Rt. 4, 600 bu. certified Harosoy, 600 bu. certified Hawkeye.

Gibson City—Noble Brothers Seed Co., good stocks certified Clark, certified Wabash, certified Lincoln, certified Hawkeye, certified Harosoy, certified Adams; uncertified Clark, Harosoy, Lincoln, Adams and Hawkeye.

Metamora—Ezra Schlipf, 2,400 bu. registered Clark grown from foundation seed on own farm.

Morton—Elmer D. Baer, 2,000 bu. certified Clark, 1,000 bu. non-certified Harosoy, 1,500 bu. non-certified Bavender Special, 2,000 bu. non-certified Lincoln, 2,000 bu. non-certified Adams, all germination 85% or better.

Paris—Oscar Wimmer, Rt. 1, 1,600 bu. certified Hawkeye, 1,000 bu. uncertified Hawkeye, 1,000 bu uncertified Lincoln.

Potomac—Frank Andrews, registered Harosoy.

San Jose—Kelly Seed Co., 14,000 bu. non-certified Hawkeye, 4,000 bu. certified Hawkeye, 3,000 bu. certified Lincoln, 6,000 bu. certified Harosoy, 6,000 bu. certified Clark.

Sidney—S. A. Buddemeier, Rt. 1, 1,200 bu. field certified Harosoy.

Sullivan—Landers Seed Co., certified Clark, certified Harosoy, certified Hawkeye, uncertified Hawkeye, uncertified Lincoln, uncertified Adams.

Ursa—Frank W. Lewis, 2,500 bu. certified Harosoy, 1,800 bu. registered No. 2 Hawkeye, 2,000 bu. registered No. 2 Lincoln, 2,400 bu. registered No. 1 Clark, 2,000 bu. certified Perry.

INDIANA

Evansville—J. A. McCarty Seed Co., 526 N. W. Fourth St., certified Clark, certified and non-certified Wabash, certified and non-certified Perry.

Lewisville—Willard Pickering, Rt., 1,000 bu. certified Clark.

Poneto—Fred F. Grover, Rt. 1, 500 bu. certified Lincoln.

Remington—Chester B. Biddle, Biddle Farms, 4,000 bu. certified Harosoy, 2,000 bu. certified Hawkeye.

Remington—Silver Lane Farms, 4,000 bu. certified Lincoln, 2,000 bu. certified Hawkeye, 10,000 bu. certified Harosoy, 600 bu. certified Blackhawk, 1,500 bu. certified Clark.

Valparaiso—Wyckoff Hybrid Corn Co., Rt. 3, 2,500 bu. certified Harosoy, 500 bu. certified Richland, 700 bu. certified Hawkeye, 500 bu. certified Lincoln, 1,000 bu. uncertified Monroe, 500 bu. uncertified Korean.

IOWA

Cedar—Joseph C. Hoskins, 2,000 bu. uncertified Bavender, 150 bu. certified Clark.

Charles City—Sar Seed Farms, 1,000 bu. certified Blackhawk.

Keota—Elvin H. Luers, 500 bu. certified Clark.

Marcus—Sand's Seed Service, 5,000 bu. certified Lincoln, 4,000 bu. certified Adams, 2,000 bu. certified Clark, 25,000 bu. certified Hawkeye, 40,000 bu. uncertified Hawkeye, 3,000 bu. uncertified Blackhawk, 10,000 bu. uncertified Harosoy.

Underwood—E. D. Ravlin, 400 bu. certified Clark.

MINNESOTA

Canby—Eldred Buer, Rt. 3, blue tag certified Harosoy and Ottawa Mandarin.

Hartland—Sig. Borge & Son, 75 bu. registered Renville, 75 bu. Ottawa Mandarin, 75 bu. Blackhawk.

Madelia—Lickfett Elevator Co., 1,000 bu. certified Harosoy, 400 bu. certified Blackhawk, 800 bu. certified Capital, 600 bu. uncertified Pride 57, 100 bu. registered Renville.

MISSOURI

Essex—Trailback Plantation, Inc., Rt. 1, 900 bu. certified Ogden.

Hornersville—Soybean Storage & Elevator Co., 2,000 bu. certified Dorman, 5,000 bu. certified Ogden, 500 bu. uncertified Ogden.

Hoskins—William W. Ware, Ph. 2820, 940 bu. certified Clark.

Louisiana—Farm Supply Co., 1,000 bu. certified Clark, 500 bu. uncertified Adams, 1,000 bu. uncertified Lincoln, 100 bu. certified Harosoy.

Memphis—Kerr Grain & Seed, 6,000 bu. certified or uncertified Clark, 7,000 bu Lincoln raised from certified seed, 3,000 bu. uncertified Adams.

Spickard—Howe Bros., Rt. 1, 1,050 bu. certified Clark.

St. Louis—Cypress Land Farms Co., 314 Merchants Exchange Bldg., certified Hawkeye, certified Adams, certified Clark, certified and uncertified Perry, certified and uncertified Ogden, certified Dorman.

NORTH CAROLINA

Selma—Gurley Milling Co., Phone 2303, P. O. Box 488, 10,000 bu. Black Wilson select, 5,000 bu. Ogden select, 1,000 bu. Jackson select, 1,000 bu. certified Jackson, 10,000 bu. Roanoke select, 1,000 bu. certified Roanoke, 2,000 bu. Clemson select, 2,000 bu. mixed yellow hay soybeans, 1,000 bu. JEW 45 select, 1,000 bu. registered Lee, 500 bu. Tokyo select, 500 bu. Wood's Yellow.

OHIO

Covington—Ebberts Field Seed Co., Ph. 5031, 5,000 bu. certified Hawkeye.

VIRGINIA

Clay Bank—Louis Groh & Son, 10,000 bu. uncertified Black Wilson, 50,000 bu. uncertified Ogden, 5,000 bu. uncertified S-100.

Parksley—Paul J. Sterling, 1,500 bu. registered Ogden.

Virginia Beach—Jordan-Hancock Grain Co., P. O. Box 334, 500 bu. uncertified Woods Yellow, 4,000 bu. uncertified Ogden.

ONTARIO

Chatham—Borrowman Grain Co., Ltd., Box 155, 6,000 bu. registered or certified Harosoy and other varieties.

Chatham—Reid Beans & Seeds, Ltd., Box 103, 300 bu. registered No. 1 Hardome, 1,000 bu. certified No. 1 Hardome, 500 bu. uncertified No. 1 Hardome.

Chatham—St. Clair Grain & Feeds Ltd., Box 330, 2,000 bu. registered No. 1 Harosoy, 1,000 bu. certified No. 1 Lincoln.

Be sure to mention the Soybean Digest when writing to our advertisers.

ACCUSATION . . .

Here is a dealer who did not insist that his customers inoculate their legume seeds. Legumes should be inoculated . . . and every time the dealer sells legumes to a grower he should see that he has the proper inoculant for it. Too many dealers neglect this vital service for their customers. Specify PRE-TESTED NOD-O-GEN and you specify the best.

The name of your nearest PRE-TESTED NOD-O-GEN distributor will be sent to you immediately upon request.

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PINE TREE BRAND WEED KILLERS
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The Pre-Tested Inoculator
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IN THE MARKETS

FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS for November and December as reported by Bureau of the Census (1,000 lbs.)

PRIMARY MATERIALS: FACTORY PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, AND FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE STOCKS, DECEMBER 1954 - NOVEMBER 1954

	Factory production		Factory consumption		Factory and warehouse stocks	
	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 31, 1954	Nov. 30, 1954
Cottonseed, crude	196,923	215,781	168,333	171,510	146,394	144,287
Cottonseed, refined	157,682	161,193	146,167	156,937	(1)667,621	712,619
Peanut, crude (2)	2,654	1,987	4,287	5,087	5,771	4,520
Peanut, refined	3,931	4,755	2,356	3,138	6,212	4,626
Corn, crude	22,056	22,338	21,721	21,536	14,330	13,051
Corn, refined	20,322	19,899	18,605	17,549	4,314	4,014
Soybean, crude	227,765	239,625	220,125	226,919	110,120	96,887
Soybean, refined	204,180	210,262	196,475	204,223	66,755	59,988
Palm, crude	.....	.....	6,364	6,824	(3)18,124	(3)22,164
Palm, refined	3,502	3,564	3,090	3,890	1,984	1,529
Coconut, crude	35,537	33,216	41,950	40,851	(3)68,733	(3)63,336
Coconut, refined	27,441	25,685	25,021	22,382	10,344	11,129
Vegetable foots (100% basis)	20,640	20,325	13,565	14,264	46,268	48,056

(1) Includes 505 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported by respondents to the Census Bureau as owned by Commodity Credit Corp. This figure, as well as the comparable Nov. 30, 1954, figure of 588 million pounds, includes quantities sold for export by CCC but not "lifted." As of Dec. 31, CCC reported that it had removed from inventory and put in an "in-transit position to other storage" about 35 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil; all of which is estimated to have been accounted for in respondent reports to the Census Bureau. (2) Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. (3) Data for stocks of crude palm oil and crude coconut oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.

FACTORY CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLE OILS, BY USES, DURING DECEMBER 1954

	—Edible products—				—Inedible products—			
	Shortening	Margarine	Other edible	Soap	Chemicals	Paint and varnish	Lubricants and greases	Other inedible
Cottonseed, refined	18,615	4,633	1,445	(2)	114	.....	.....	82
Soybean, crude	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	347	.....	2,160
Soybean, refined	42,419	.....	4,456	.....	.....	6,570	12	6,033
Vegetable foots	.....	.....	.....	2,577	.....	60	.....	537
Hydrogenated cottonseed oil, edible	31,211	25,364	1,798	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hydrogenated soybean oil, edible	48,073	54,968	616	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CONVERSION VALUE. The dollar conversion value of a bushel of soybeans in oil meal and oil values based on the average price of spot meal and oil basis Decatur as posted on the Chicago Board of Trade daily and the average daily bid for No. 1 beans track Illinois country stations, as calculated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Calculations are for the first quarter (October through December) of the 1954-55 crop.

Average price of oil per pound	$ 0.123
Value of oil per bushel of beans	1.353
Value of meal per bushel of beans	1.598
Value of meal and oil per bushel	2.95
Average price per bushel of beans	2.72
Conversion value over bushel of beans	0.23
Average price of meal bulk per ton basis Decatur	68.00

The above figures are based on the conversion rate of 11 pounds of oil and 47 pounds of meal per bushel of beans.

EXPORTS. U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for November, as reported by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Soybeans	12,464,841 bu.
Soybean oil	
Crude	3,126,558 lbs.
Refined, but not further processed	1,099,751 lbs.
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated	49,875 lbs.

Converted to a soybean equivalent basis the exports for November amounted to 12,878,665 bushels.

U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for December:

Soybeans	8,289,095 bu.
Soybean oil:	
Crude	2,979,438 lbs.
Refined but not further processed	1,307,573 lbs.
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated	96,566 lbs.

Converted to a soybean equivalent basis the exports for December amounted to 8,714,603 bushels.

SOYBEANS INSPECTED FOR OVERSEAS EXPORT BY PORTS, CALENDAR YEAR 1954 (1,000 bu.)

Atlantic		Gulf	
Albany	146	New Orleans	19,818
New York	74	Mobile	2,978
Philadelphia	2,426	Galveston	427
Baltimore	5,413	Port Arthur	104
Norfolk	5,818	Corpus Christi	.....
Subtotal	13,877	Subtotal	23,327

Grand Total

For 1954.....37,204 For 1953.....36,872 For 1952.....18,661

Reported by Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

OILSEED CAKES AND MEALS: IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OCTOBER THROUGH NOVEMBER

	Imports		Exports	
	1953	1954	1953	1954
	—Short Tons—			
Soybean	10	0	23,431	83,891
Cottonseed	8,996	3,129	14,571	27,654
Linseed	70	0	393	28,616
Copra	12,876	13,126	.....	.....
Other	125	789	0	0
Total	22,077	17,044	38,395	140,161

PRICE SUPPORT. Quantity of Soybeans put under support and quantity outstanding as of Jan. 15 compared with Jan. 1 farm stocks. Reported by Agricultural Marketing Service.

States or area	1953 crop			1954 crop		
	Under support Jan. 15 1954	Outstanding Jan. 15 1954	Farm stocks Jan. 1 1954	Under support Jan. 15 1955	Outstanding Jan. 15 1955	Farm stocks Jan. 1 1955
	—All data in 1,000 bushels—					
Ohio	779	573	7,221	1,099	1,052	14,260
Ind.	1,367	1,013	11,770	1,459	1,437	19,835
Ill.	5,126	3,000	19,711	6,047	5,886	39,652
Mich.	30	27	941	28	26	1,738
Wis.	21	21	357	22	22	580
Minn.	7,521	5,389	11,632	9,388	9,263	22,416
Iowa	11,210	9,166	16,388	12,804	12,701	27,391
Mo.	2,280	1,876	5,680	2,098	2,064	11,291
N. Dak.	67	63	124	132	121	550
S. Dak.	307	268	744	385	381	1,775
Nebr.	184	133	680	236	219	2,466
Kans.	151	144	913	93	93	906
N. Atl.	5	5	400	5	5	487
S. Atl.	154	117	2,679	59	53	3,521
S. Cent.	1,106	932	2,359	436	416	3,399
Total	30,308	23,227	81,599	34,291	33,739	150,267

1954-CROP SOYBEANS PUT UNDER PRICE SUPPORT AND LOANS OUTSTANDING AS OF JAN. 15, 1955
(All data in 1,000 bushels)

Grain	Quantity put under loan			Total (1) quantity of loans outstanding	Purchase agreements	Total (2) put under price support
	Farm stored	Warehouse stored	Total			
Soybeans	16,003	17,508	33,511	32,959	780	34,291

(1) The difference between the total quantity placed under loan and the total quantity outstanding is for all practical purposes the quantity redeemed. (2) Total placed under price support is the sum of the total put under loans and purchase agreements.

INSPECTIONS. Soybeans, inspected by grades and percent, as reported by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service. (1)

Grade	Oct.-Jan. 1953-54		Oct.-Jan. 1954-55		Jan. 1954		Dec. 1954		Jan. 1955 (2)	
	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%
No. 1	39,715	27	18,369	14	6,957	34	1,793	11	2,156	14
No. 2	57,577	40	65,257	50	8,918	43	8,343	50	8,952	59
No. 3	21,864	15	34,444	26	2,488	12	4,109	25	2,815	18
No. 4	16,190	11	9,592	7	1,377	7	1,405	8	894	6
Sample	9,938	7	4,251	3	966	4	1,010	6	451	3
Total	145,284	100	131,913	100	20,706	100	16,660	100	15,268	100

(1) Carlot receipts have been converted to bushels on the basis that 1 carlot equals 1,750 bushels. (2) Of the January 1955 receipts, 2,050 bushels were black, 2,350 mixed, and the remainder yellow soybeans. Inspections of soybeans in January included 3,980,250 bushels as cargo lots, 710,156 bushels as truck receipts, and the balance as carlot receipts. Based on reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors at all markets.

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION of the 1952-54 soybean crops, as reported by Agricultural Marketing Service. (1,000 bu.)

SOYBEANS: SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION, 1952-54

SUPPLY

Stocks at beginning of period (1)

Year and quarter	Farm	Interior mills & elevator	Crushing plants	Terminal markets	CCC (2)	Total stocks	Production	Total supply
1952-53								
Oct.-Dec.	1,958	296	611	710	.....	3,575	298,052	301,627
Jan.-Mar.	83,621	48,346	79,852	13,394	1,037	226,250	.....	226,250
Apr.-June	59,669	27,926	49,613	9,048	815	147,071	.....	147,071
July-Sept.	20,393	11,393	26,905	3,245	356	62,292	.....	62,292
Season	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,575	298,052	301,627
1953-54								
Oct.-Dec.	5,755	2,021	1,023	1,098	240	10,137	268,528	278,665
Jan.-Mar.	81,599	36,675	58,531	13,196	286	190,287	.....	190,287
Apr.-June	37,468	16,862	52,297	11,461	36	118,124	.....	118,124
July-Sept.	3,652	3,454	24,598	3,917	.....	35,621	.....	35,621
Season	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,137	268,528	278,665
1954-55								
Oct.-Dec.	529	113	81	613	0	1,336	342,795	344,131
Jan.-Mar.	150,267	57,775	44,613	8,534	0	261,189	.....	.....

DISTRIBUTION

Year and quarter	Used for seed	Net exports (3)	Crushed at mills	Feed & residual (4)	Total disappearance
1952-53					
Oct.-Dec.	.....	13,918	65,901	—4,442	75,377
Jan.-Mar.	.....	7,426	60,665	11,088	79,179
Apr.-June	20,539	6,349	57,163	728	84,779
July-Sept.	.....	4,213	50,675	—2,733	52,155
Season	20,539	31,906	234,404	4,641	291,490
1953-54					
Oct.-Dec.	.....	23,614	62,326	2,438	88,378
Jan.-Mar.	.....	7,858	58,903	5,402	72,163
Apr.-June	25,000	5,794	50,632	1,077	82,503
July-Sept.	.....	2,213	41,297	—9,225	34,285
Season	25,000	39,479	213,158	—308	277,329
1954-55					
Oct.-Dec.	.....	(5)27,883	65,114	—10,055	82,942

(1) Oct. 1 stocks in all positions include only old crop soybeans. (2) Owned by Commodity Credit Corp. in transit to ports. (3) Imports negligible. (4) Mostly quantity fed, but includes waste, loss, and statistical errors in estimates. (5) Partly estimated. Stocks, production, and quantity used for seed estimated by crop reporting board; exports and quantity crushed from Bureau of the Census.

STOCKS. Agricultural Marketing Service's commercial grain stocks reports (1,000 bu.)

U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Domestic Markets

	Dec. 27	Jan. 4	Jan. 10	Jan. 17	Jan. 25
Atlantic Coast	1,842	1,363	1,129	1,393	1,322
Gulf Coast	2,304	2,253	2,325	2,214	2,141
Northwestern and Upper Lake	170	171	151	155	153
Lower Lake	3,602	3,123	3,123	2,885	3,094
East Central	1,333	1,192	1,174	1,032	773
West Central Southwestern & Western	686	639	599	523	436
Total current week	9,937	8,741	8,501	8,402	7,919
Total Year ago	13,812	13,196	13,288	13,041	12.245
U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Canadian Markets					
Total current week	435	383	361	319	281
Total Year ago	180	180	180	180	274
Total North American Soybean Stocks					
Current week	10,372	9,124	8,862	8,721	8,200
Year ago	13,992	13,376	13,468	13,221	12,555

U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Domestic Markets

	Feb. 1	Feb. 7	Feb. 14	Feb. 23
Atlantic Coast	1,273	1,127	631	527
Gulf Coast	2,213	1,787	1,411	1,002
Northwestern and Upper Lake	147	147	153	171
Lower Lake	3,539	3,753	3,535	4,036
East Central	783	827	796	818
West Central, Southwestern & Western	412	409	392	374
Total current week	8,367	8,050	6,918	6,928
Total year ago	11,462	10,619	10,448	10,502
U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Canadian Markets				
Total current week	254	254	242	233
Total year ago	274	274	274	274
Total North American Soybean Stocks				
Current week	8,621	8,304	7,160	.....
Year ago	11,736	10,912	10,741	19

Stocks as reported are at the close of business on Friday or Saturday preceding the date of the report.

PRICES. Average price for soybeans received by farmers, effective parity price and price support rates (dollars per bu.)

Average farm price			Effective parity	Av. price as percent of parity	National average price support rate		
Jan. 15 1954	Dec. 15 1954	Jan. 15 1955	Jan. 15 1955	Jan. 15 1955	1953 crop	1954 crop	1955 crop
2.83	2.57	2.58	2.91	89	2.56	2.22	.....

Average farm and parity prices from crop reporting board.

STOCKS. Soybean stocks in all positions on Jan. 1 totaled over 261 million bushels, according to reports assembled by the USDA crop reporting board. These are the largest Jan. 1 stocks of record, exceeding the previous high on Jan. 1, 1951, by 15 percent and those of a year ago by 37 percent. Most of the difference from a year ago is in the farm stocks, as the off-farm portion was only slightly larger than last year.

Current totals include farm stocks of 150 million bushels and nearly 58 million bushels at interior mills, elevators and warehouses, both as estimated by the crop reporting board. Stocks in each of these positions are the largest of record. Also, terminals held 8.5 million bushels, as reported by the Grain Division, AMS, sharply less than the 13.2 million a year ago; processing plants, as enumerated by the Bureau of the Census, held 44.6 million bushels, compared with 58.5 million a year earlier.

From the estimated supply of 344 million bushels, current stocks indicate a disappearance of 83 million bushels. About 65.1 million bushels of soybeans were processed in the October-December quarter. In addition, a considerable quantity was exported during the period and some 1954 crop soybeans were processed before Oct. 1. The sum of probable disappearance for these uses exceeds that shown by current estimates of supply and stocks; however, in past years a difference such as this has usually cleared up by the next quarter when there is less probability of duplication in stocks reported in the various positions.

U. S. STOCKS OF SOYBEANS, JAN. 1, 1955, WITH COMPARISONS (1,000 bu.)

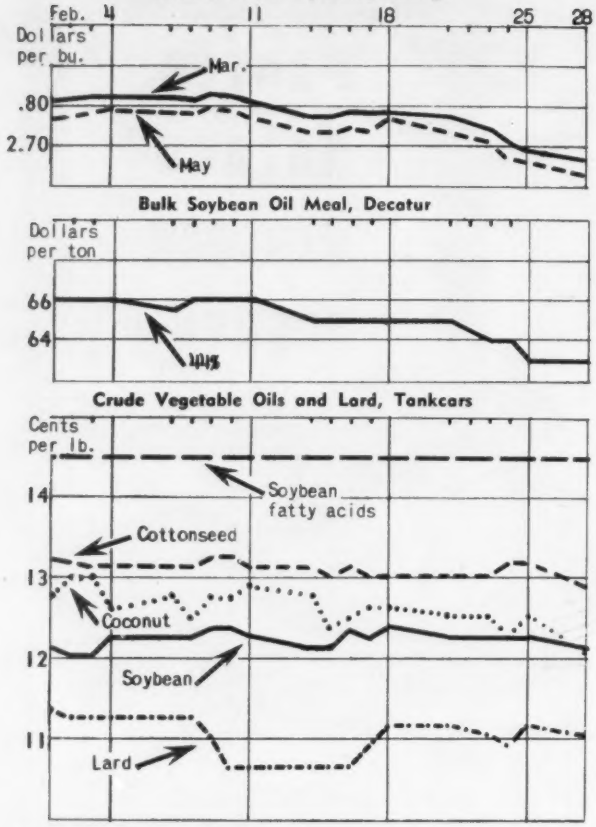
Position	Reported by	Jan. 1 1953	Jan. 1 1954	Oct. 1 1954	Jan. 1 1955
On Farms	Crop Reporting Board	83,621	81,599	529	150,267
Terminals	Grain Division, AMS	13,394	13,196	613	8,534
Commodity Credit Corp. (1)	Commodity Credit Corp.	1,037	286	0	0
Processing Plants	Bureau of the Census	79,852	58,531	(2)81	44,613
Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. (3)	Crop Reporting Board	48,346	36,675	113	57,775
TOTAL		226,250	190,287	1,336	261,189

(1)Owned by CCC, in transit or stored in their own bins. (2)Adjusted to stocks of old soybeans; total Oct. 1, 1954, was 9,218,000 bushels. (3)All off-farm storages not otherwise designated.

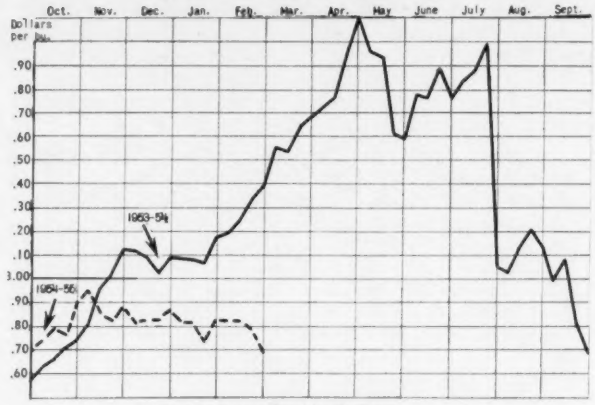
STOCKS OF SOYBEANS, BY STATES, JAN. 1, 1954 and 1955 (1,000 bu.)

State	Off-farm Total Jan. 1 1945	Off-farm Total Jan. 1 1955	All Positions Jan. 1 1954	All Positions Jan. 1 1955
Ohio	10,892	10,155	18,113	24,415
Indiana	9,330	9,650	21,100	29,485
Illinois	37,402	36,324	57,113	75,976
Minnesota	7,548	12,191	19,180	34,607
Iowa	20,702	20,490	37,090	47,881
Missouri	4,730	5,074	10,410	16,365
Kansas	2,145	689	3,058	1,595
No. Carolina	398	533	1,213	1,760
Mississippi	975	1,408	1,485	2,148
Arkansas	1,969	2,793	2,774	4,066
All Other	12,597	11,615	18,751	22,891
U. S.	108,688	110,922	190,287	261,189

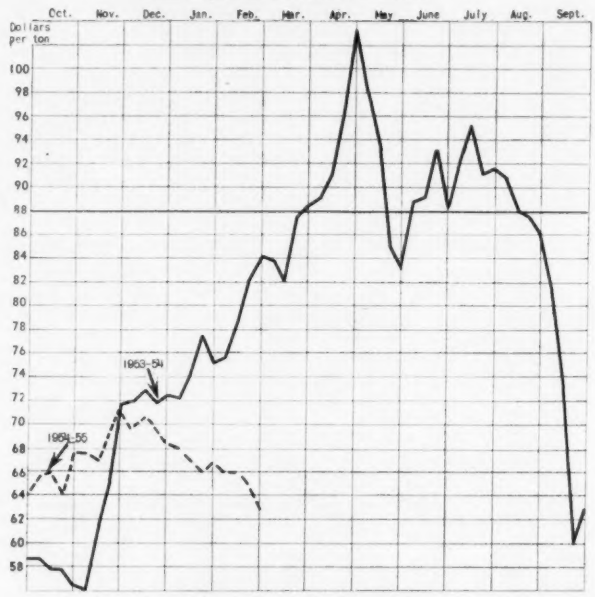
DAILY MARKET PRICES
Futures No. 2 Soybeans, Chicago



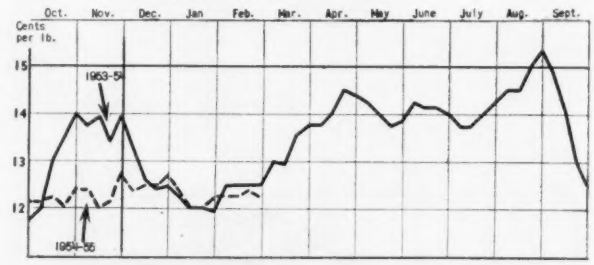
TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Friday prices)
Near Futures Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Soybean Oil, Tankcars



February Markets

TREND of soybean oil meal and soybean markets was lower during February, particularly the latter part of the month. Meal was off $4 and March soybean futures lost 15 cents. There was no net change in the price of soybean oil.

There was little pickup in soybean marketings during the month, with local exceptions. Apparently most farmers had not changed their minds about holding.

Offsetting this was the lack of aggressive demand by processors due to the declining conversion value. U. S. Department of Agriculture announced conversion value of a bushel of soybeans at 18 cents for January, as compared to 23 cents for the first three months of the processing year. Several of the larger processors announced plant shutdowns more or less temporary in nature during February.

Weakening influences:

1—Weak markets for meal and oil despite talk of curtailed processor operations. Feed mixers said their business continued in a lull, but it was pointed out that February is usually a slow month.

Consumption of oilseed meals for the first quarter of the new season was reported at the lowest rate in six years—2.4 million tons, or about 212,000 tons less than the same months last year. Consumption of soybean oil meal was about equal to that of the same period a year earlier.

2—The big country supplies.

3—The publicity given to the closing of some processing plants.

A strengthening influence was the fear of a war with China which apparently bolstered the decision of growers to hold for higher prices.

The realization that world oil demand is building up faster than supplies contributed to strength in the oil market. And the unfavorable conversion margin encouraged tight offerings of oil by processors.

Exports continued to run about 5 million bushels ahead of last year. They totaled for the crop year through Feb. 18 33.4 million bushels including 3.3 million bushels to Canada, Agricultural Marketing Service reported. This compared with 28.3 million bushels for the same period last year.

Exports of oilseed meals, mainly soybean oil meal, have increased sharply this season, according to USDA. They totaled 186,000 tons the first three months of the season compared with 55,178 tons the same period last year. Imports for the same period were 22,439 tons compared with 36,377 tons last year.

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